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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,005.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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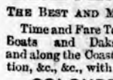

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Jan.	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6523
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9800
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6523
26th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December, 1906.*

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the American Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	2301	A. Feresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghuzzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4196	P. Radosich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Feresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4196	P. Radosich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	29th January.
* † CHINA	5223	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7535	A. Bilafer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleduni	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleduni	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 21st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 24th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DUMRA	1,760	Frid. 25th Jan.	10 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 24th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3009	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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ISONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	480	720	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay aboft.	Leave Bombay.
*	City of Manchester	5,851	Jan. 2	Jan. 13	Jan. 21	Jan. 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,253	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,848	Feb. 2	" 14	" 23	March 35
‡	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 9	" 21	March 2	" 24
†	City of London *	9,000	" 21	March 4	" 15	April 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	March 1	" 12	" 23	March 30
†	City of Cartago	5,521	" 11	" 23	April 4	April 11
†	Newby Hall	4,386	" 19	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	April 10	April 21	May 2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,868	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*						

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tairen	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 31st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on [illegible] removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the [illegible] of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd [illegible]

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED, THURSDAY, 7th February, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for Two Members to REPRESENT the CHAMBER in the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Act III, of 1888.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on that day,

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed harwoods, the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Howrah.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F.O.R. at Howrah.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Station after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Tenders should be returned filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1907, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1907,
At 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GRAND CONCERT

Given by the

CELEBRATED VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

HERR PREMYSLAV.

Tickets at Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.

The Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Piano Saloon, Fort.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY,
SPECIAL PRIZE COMPETITIONS.
THREADING A NEEDLE RACE,
NECK-TIE RACE, WHISTLING CONTEST,
POTATO RACE, ONE SKATE RACE
and RINK BOYS RACE.
GENERAL SKATING from 9 o'clock,
SPORTS, at 10-30.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE AS USUAL.

DAILY SESSIONS:

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee
AND
With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,
THE WHOLE OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE
IS
OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 13; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET.—At Hornby Row, the GROUND FLOOR of the Old Police Court Building for a Shop or Show Room Airy and open from all sides Splendid situation. Apply sharp C. M. BHESANIA MERCER.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row Next to English Hotel, the WHOLE BUILDING for OFFICES and RESIDENCE. Apply C. M. BHESANIA, Hornby Row.

SITUATION WANTED,—WEAVING MASTER, 4 years, with present firm, sole charge of 850 looms with dyeing and Finishing, further particulars, No. 1590, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette,".

PREMIER and Royal Enfield CYCLES can only be had from their Sole Agents WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. No. 1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed. Size 30×7. By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c, Apply No, 1589 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette,"

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An Inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADULJEE and BROTHERS.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An Inspection is invited

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2,

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Reed and Barton's Best Electroplate ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Meadows Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand ; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reserve charge one Rupee.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum) and E (Byculla) Wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

(A) Fort and Harbour Ward.—Six Councillors to be Elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L. M. & S.	460, Dhanji Street	Medical Practitioner,	Mr. Byramji Navroji Banaji The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Mr. James MacDonald.	Mr. Nurudin Ibrahim. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha. Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.
2	Mr. Pherozeshaw Jehangir Murzban, M. A.	Wandby Road.	Editor, Jam-e-Jamshed,	Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban... Dr. Sorabji K. Nariman, M.D Nawabzada Nasrullakhan.. Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Kt.	Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden. Mr. Jiwanji, Jamshedji Modi Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal. Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.
3	Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistri.	56, Cawasji Patel Street,	Owner of landed properties.	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Patel. Mr. Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, B. A., LL.B. Messrs. Phillips and Co. Mr. Naserwanji Nawroji Ankleshria, Bar-at-law. Mr Limji Navroji Banaji.	Mr. Ratonji Kharshedji Wadia. Mr. Kar-bodji Framji Chapgar L. C. E. Mr Minocheher A Vakil. Mr. Hirji Nasroji Ankleshria F. R. C. S. Mr.. Naserwanji Jamshedji Dady.
4	Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha	84, Hornby Road.	Mill Agent,	Mr. James MacDonald.	The Hon'ble Mr. G O W Dunn.
5	Mr. Nanabhai Naserwanji Saher, M. A., LL. M. (Cantab).	25, Wodehouse Road,	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Kharsedji Sorabji Patel. The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B. A., LL. B. Mr. Pestonji Jamasji Pulsea M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law.
6	Mr. Edwin Bollam, ...	Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.	General Manager Messrs. Badhan Pile & Co., Ltd,	The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn.	The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor..
7	Mr Navroji Jehangir Gamadia	56, Homji Street...	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt. C. I. E. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart	Mr. N. S. Glagebrook. ... Mr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L. M. & S.
8	Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi.	5-A Hornby Road,	Merchant.	Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Kt. Mr. Mavji Shamji Thakur.. Mr. Parbhoodas Jivandas Kothari.	Mr. Nurudin Ibrahim ... Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart ... Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal. Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji Raoji ... Mr. Devkaran Nanji Desai ..
9	Mr. Pherozesha Bomanji Petit.	Chateau Petit Warden Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner,	Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Kt. Mr. Bomanji Dinsha Petit... Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A.,LL.B. Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. Ratonji Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy.
10	Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia, L. M. & S., L. V. S. C., M. R. S. I. (Lond).	76, Cowasji Patel Street,	Sanitarian, Physician and Consulting Veterinary Surgeon,	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M. D. Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Mr. R. J. Kent, A. M. I. C. E, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia,	Mr. Vinayek Sakanand Joshi, Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri Dr. Hirji J. Dadysett, L. R. C. P. & S Mr Ibrahim Abdul Kader Shivchandler. The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman.

(B) Mandvi Ward.—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, J.P.	103-107 First Nowroji Hill Road	Contractor ...	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Aswale. Mr. Gowardhandas Khatao Makanji. Rao Bahadur Ghanashyam Nilkunt Nadkarni. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Tukaram Vithoba Pandhare, Mr.Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Mr. Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhar, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla Kadarbhai, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Chotalal Kilachand.
2	Mr. Fazalbhai Joomabhai Lalji	Samuel Street.	Merchant ...	Mr. Khimji Koorerji. Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji. Mr. Gowardhandas Khatao Makanji. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Guamali Kassim Merchant.	Mr. Alibhai Chagla. Mr. Gulam Hussein Allana Munji. Mr. Abdoollabhai Lalji, Sumar. Mr Mahomed Kassam Dhamsi.
3	Mr. Lakamsi Napoo Sha, J. P.	170-176 Argyle Road.	Merchant ...	Mr. Megji Vallabhdas. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Jafferbhai Jeeanji, Mr. Lukhamsi Hirji, Meisheri, B. A., LL. B, Mr. Ahmed Deoji,	Mr. Rattonsi Punja. Mr. G. H. Hubbard. Mr. Rahimbhai Jiwaji, Mr Jafferbhai Rahimtoola Kadarbhai. Mr. Abdool Kader Khetkhatoy.
4	Mr. Rahim Hasan Muljiani, L. M. & S.	3rd Don Tad Cross Lane.	Medical Practitioner,	Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Pir Mahomed. Dr. G. M. Bradley, M. B, Mr. Fazalbhai Allabhai Muraj. Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri, B. A., LL. B. Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy.	Mr Gulam Hussein Sachadina Raimtoola, Mr. Fyaralibhai Abdoolla Desai. Mr. Abdulla Raimtulla Dhanji. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Mr. Ibrahimbhai Mahomed Rajoji.
5	Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, J. P., L. M. & S.	14 Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.	Physician and Surgeon	Mr. Yakub Ibrahim Sayani. Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo Shah. Rao Saheb Deoji Uddhavji Chotani. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu J. P. Mr. Rustomji Sorabji.	Mr. Sheriff Ibrahim Sayani. Mr. Karamali Firbhai Hoji. Mr. Mowji Jairam Mr. Tribhowandas Padamsing Mahuvaker, B.A.,LL.B. Mr. Kawasha Sorabji Contractor.
6	Mr Sarafali Mamuji	3-7, Shaikh Memon Street.	Merchant	Mr. Hansraj Murarji. Mr. Mathuradas Ramdas. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart...	Mr. Khimji Gokaldas. Mr. Eloji Comersi. Mr. Hormusji Nasserwanji Vakil.
7	Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani representing the Firm of Messrs. Bhimji Shamji & Co.	Clive Road	Merchant	Mr. Abdullabhai Mamuji..... Mr. Karamali Firbhai Haji..... Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kaderbhai, B. A., Bar-at-Law. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart....	Mr. Allibhai Adamji. Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick. Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo Sha, J. P. Mr. Chaturbhuj Murarji, J.P.
8	Mr Karamali Firbhai Haji.	560-562 Dongri Street.	Head Managing Clerk to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors,	Mr. Lakhmsi Hirji Meisheri, B. A., LL. B. Mr. Pragji Surji Godu..... Mr. Chaturbhuj Persaj Padamsi Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kaderbhai, B. A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Karamali Firbhai Haji...	Mr. Veiji Anandji Meisheri, B. A., LL. B. Mr. Megbji Khetsi Mr. Kanji Viram, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji. Mr. Gulam Hussein Alubhai Muraj.
9	Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kaderbhai, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	110-112, Tandel Street.	Bar-at-Law	Mr. Rahimbhai Jusub..... Mr. Ismailbhai Dhanji..... Mr Gulam Hussein Rahimtulla Khairaj.	Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick. Mr. Sale Mahomed Allarakhia. Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji.
10	Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah Bar-at-Law.	11, Cooperage Road	Bar-at-Law	Mr. Mahomed Fazal Piru Mahomed,	Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji.

(C) Bhuleshwar Ward.—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

1	Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta M.A., LL.B.	The Ridge, Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas Dalabhai, Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram Mehta, Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai.	Mr. Kalianji Amerchand Parekh, Mr. Chunilal Fakirbhai Dalal Mr. Bhavandas Narandas Motiwalla, Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, J. P. Mr. Purshotum Jasraj.
	Mr. Munmohandas Ramji...	A! Kalbadevi Road,	Merchant & Millowner	Mr. Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B, Mr. Shamsalal Sitaram Misir L.M. and S. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy.	Mr. Hiralal Vijbhukundas Shroff. Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas. Mr. Kalianji Amerchand Pakoli.
				Mr. Kalianji Amerchand Pakoli. Rao Bahadur Hassonji Khimji Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Natubhai,	Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., LLB. Mr. Bhimji Naranji Dalal. Mr. Gunpat Sadashiv Rao M.A., L.L.B.
3	Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal.	Sheik Memon Street,	Shroff and landed Proprietor.	Rao Saheb Hirachand Motichand. Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, B.A., LL. B, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, J. P. Mr. Hirachand Nemchand. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Ishwarlal Keshavlal Desai, B.A. Mr. Popat Purbhuram Vaidya, J.P., L.M. & S. Mr. Chabildas Lalubhoy. Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, J.P. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, J.P., B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, J.P. Mr Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Natubhai, J.P. Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, L.M. & S.	Mr. Devidas Harivallabhdas, Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhale B.A., LL.B, Mr. Mummohundas Ramji,
4	Dr Jehangir Jamshedji Kharshedji, M.D., L.R. C. P., L.R.C.S., L. M. & S.	77A, Gowalia Tank Road,	Doctor in Medicine ...	Mr. Ardeshir J. Kharsetji,	Dr Framji Jiwanji Patel, L.R. C.P., London.
5	Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, L.M. & S.	37, Girgaum Road,	Graduate in Medicine,	Dr. Jehangir Jamshedji Kharsetji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R. C.S., L.M. & S.	Mr. Mummohundas Ramji,
6	Mr. Jehangir Ruttnji Dubash.	22-24, 2nd Marine Street,	Merchant and Government Contractor ...	Mr. Bejanji Dadabhai Kapadia, L.M., J.P. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Dubash,	Mr. Jehangir Kharsetji Daji, L.M. & S. Mr. Chabildas Lalubhoy. Mr. Manekji Ruttonji Surveyor.
7	The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey.	Warden Road.	Merchant and Millowner.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt.	Mr. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas Natubhai, Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram Mehta.
8	Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji,	Popatwady, Kalbadevi Road.	Late Personal Assistant to the Commissary General and now a Government Pensioner.	Rao Bahadur Vasudew Jagganath Kirtikar. Mr. Vinayek Sokarji Trilokekar, L.M. & S. Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Rhaghoba,	Mr. Nanu Narayen Khotare, Mr. Anant Narayen Sambare, L.M. & S. Mr. Gunpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B,
9	Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, B.A., L. L. B.	33, Dadyset Agiary Street.	Merchant ...	Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai.	Mr. Purshotum Kanji.
10	Mr. Jugmohundas Vurjiwandas.	Warden Road ..	Merchant ...	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey.	Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai. Mr. Manji B. Barbhaya, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L. R.C.P., Lond., L.M. & S., M.R.C.S., &c.
11	Mr. Kharsetji Naserwanji Wadia.	W. Pedder Road, 22 A.	Merchant ...	Dr. Framji Shapurji, G.G.M.C.	Mr. Bejonji Pallonji Batliwala.
12	Mr. Abdul Husen Adamji.	57, Babula Tank Road.	Merchant ...	Mr. Rastamji Byramji Jijibhai.	Mr. Pirbhai Adamji Pirbhai,
13	Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Pirbhai.	33, Pakmodia Street.	Merchant ...	Mr. Dameder Lakhmidas. Mr. Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porbandria. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand, Damania, B. A.,	Mr. Sarafalli Mamuji. Mr. Pirbhai Adamji Pirbhai. Mr. Runchordas Amthabhai.

General Elections of Councillors—Continued.

(D) Girgaum Ward.—Five Councillors to be Elected.

1	Mr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, J. P., L. M. & S.	36-38, Ardeshir Dady Street,	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper..	Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Lavangia,
				The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadeker Kt., L. M.
2	Sir Bhalchandra Kirshna Bhatawadeker, Kt., L. M.	Charni Road.....	Medical Practitioner..	Mr. Rastam Burjorji Paymaster,	Mr. Jehangir Tehmuras Ankleswaria,
				The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar.-at-Law,	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, C. I. E.
				Khan Bahadur Darasha Rattanji Chichgar,	Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M. A.
				Mr Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B,	Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. S
				Lt.-Col. W. H. Quicke, I.M.S,	Major C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., I. M. S.
				Mr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kanjidas Parakh, B. A., LL. B
3	Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri	1, Gamdevi Road.	Govt. Pensioner and Landed Proprietor.	Mr. Vinayek Sakanand Joshi,	Mr. Gangadhar Dewji
				Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri	Mr. Sumram Narayen Dabholker
4	Mr. Diogo Manuel de Silva L. M. & S.	Mount Road.....	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	M. Dharmsi Merarji Gokaldas.	Mr Eknath Raghunath Khote
				Mr. A. M. Tod ..... The Hon'ble Mr. H.E.E. Proctor.	Mr. Nigel F. Paton. Mr. Donald N. Graham,
				Mr. L. J. E. De Souza ..... Mr. Darab Dastur Pochetan Sanjana,	Mr. D Ferreira Lt. Col. Merwanji Pestonji Kharoghat, I M S
				Major L. F. Childe, M. B, I. M. S	Major C. H. L. Meyer M. D., I. M. S.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.	Mr. Jumabhai Sheriff
5	The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Shitaram Dikshit, B. A., LL. B.	1-5 Hummum Street	Solicitor and Vakil, High Court.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narayen Ganesh Chandavarker.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad B. A., L. L. B,
				The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.	Mr. Damodhar Ganesh Padhye M. A.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Khandas Parekh, B. A. L.L. B.	Mr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M. B,
				The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K. C. I. E, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. & S.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaha Dhunjibhai Davar.	Khan Bhadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgur
6	Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.	Chateau Petit Warden Road.	Merchant.. ...	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E. M.A. Bar-at-Law	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadaker, Kt., L. M.
7	Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law,

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

A RETIRED OFFICIAL leaving India would sell his 25 SHARES in the Nani Tal Brewery, and 50 SHARES in the Crown Brewery, Mussoorie, at moderate Rates.

Apply to "M," 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

WANTED

A PARSI or NATIVE MANAGER for the Railway Refreshment Room at Adra, quarters free. Pay according to qualification with commission on sales. Previous experience as Railway Refreshment Room Manager and Caterer essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to

THE PRESIDENT,
Adra Station Committee,
District Manbhum, Adra.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the sites, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

Plots No.	Sqr. yds.
5	540
6	540
14	471
17	570
18	570
22	406
23	340
59	444
60	444
72/83	6481

Plots No. 72 to 83 containing about 6181 square yards, will be put up in one lot as the same is adjacent to Mangaldass' Cloth Market.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1907

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to Clubs, Hotels, Messes and other Buyers.

Sale of the very high class plated Ware by the well known Reed and Barton.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1907, offer for sale by Public Auction at their sales Rooms, a large assortment of the plateware, manufactured by the well-known Reed and Barton, consisting of the pearl finish and gold lined tea and coffee services, tea Kettles with stoves oval and round waiters, ice-pails, wine coolers, wine bottle holders, toilet sets bake and vegetable dishes, glove and handkerchief and cigar boxes, puff boxes; brushes, etc.

Above goods are of the first grade of the makers and are rarely to be seen in the Bombay market.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Damodar Govindji—

6646—1-2—2 cases pink paper.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases each 60 doz. Speick Soap.
2 cases Sunlight Soap.
1 case 192 doz. glass bangles.
1 case 264 doz. glass bangles.
1 case 54 assorted watches.
1 case woollen shawls.
3 cases envelopes.
10 verandah lanterns.
48 cases still hock.
225 square yards Dado tiles.

By order of Messrs. Sorabjee Jehangir, Attorneys, one of the administrators of Gungubai, widow of Ramji Damodar, and on account and at the risk of the above estate.

1 sub double door safe or stand.

SALE OF Japanese Lacquered Wood and Bamboo Furniture Porcelain Bronzeware Satsuma Silk Embroidery, etc.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m., a large Consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of wooden carved and panelled door cabinets, one carved lady's writing table, toilet tables with looking glass lacquered wall and table cabinets, lacquered Music Stands; teapoys carved teapoys and garden seats inlaid and painted screens, inlaid and painted lacquered panels; silk embroidered fire screens, lacquered cover, photo and picture albums; bronze and antimony figures, metal Ash trays smoking sets crumbs trays silk Embroidered table covers, porcelain tea sets; tea pots, plates jugs and a small collection of Satsuma Vases, bowls plates, etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 15, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, seeds, cottonseeds, bundles of bagging, jagree, bars, luggage, jnari, bajree, wheat, linseed teel seed, iron gogras iron bar, cylinder soap linseed oil, cigars, hats, coal tar, pickles, cotton, old record and waste papers, heaps of loose grain sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES
PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. S. T., in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of Troops stores and provisions such as costern biscuits and sweets, zeast beef suat, pickles, sardines, assorted meats, mustard, currants, spoons ladles, measins, enamelled iron plates, jars, dishes, canvas bags, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 21st January 1907.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, side-board, walnut bookstand, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almyra large size English Stove, etc.

1 Jost Patent radio fan.
1 Hammond Universal typewriter.
1 certus magazine cordite rifle 400 bore high velocity.

A collection of books on Medecine, Science, History and General literature, useful for libraries and reading public consisting of Lives of Gladstone, and Bonaparte, Carlyle and Macaulay's works, Poetical works of Byron, Hemans etc., works of Ruskin Dickens and several others, also volumes of Kunn Gupate Authors.

By order of Mr. Goolam Hosain G. Virjee and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. Roelert.

4 oil painting pictures.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Edward Robertson Craig, consisting of wearing apparels such as grey suits, shirts, jackets, hats, coats, blankets, collars, curtain, drawers, belts, battery, hammock, telescope, books, spectacles, tin trunks, portmanteau and other sundry useful articles.

At 3 p. m.

Several new and second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK SELLERS.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following day at 2 p. m. the remaining stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6-penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors, prize books, Chando's classics, miscellaneous works, school books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book shelves and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the Agents of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdeali Salebhoy & Co., at the premises of the said mills at Delisle Road, Parel.

A large lot of reeling sweeping, reeling dirty waste, oily yarn waste No. 1, oily yarn waste No. 2 oily ropes, tie waste and colour waste weighing about 22½ candies.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 BALES YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. S. T., by order of the Proprietor of the Victory Mill and on account and at the risk of Sha Somabhai Sakalcnund, at the Mill premises, at Ferguson Road, Parel—

70 bales each 400 lbs yarn 11".
14 " " " " " 10¼".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 756, of 1906.

Charles Born.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Gibbons and Co. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod. Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORDS and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, at the Dadar General Stores.

A quantity of provisions such as coffee, tea, loaf sugar, salmons, green peas, biscuits, cigars and cigarettes, perfumery, stationery, millinery, scales, watches, chains, furniture, such as almirah, chest of drawers, tables and chairs, meatsafe, show cases, bedstead, clock, lamps, iron safe, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Tailoring Co., at No. 37, Hornby Road, next to Alice Building, Fort, as a going concern, in one lot.

Under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim, the mortgagee, in possession and with the consent of Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Ahmed Ludak, an insolvent, and one of the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., at the risk of the mortgagors on the premises,

All and singular the stock in trade, furniture, fittings, implements, utensils, trade fixtures and other chattels and effects now standing and having in or upon the business premises of the mortgagors in one lot free from all liabilities and outstandings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned. The goods are on view for intending purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey near the Petit Hall (where the kit has been removed for auction sale), the very valuable and handsome artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, Chippendale pattern, marble-top circular tables and teapoys, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, mother-o'-pearl inlaid panel cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas chest of drawers, rich open carved furniture, mahogany furniture by Maple & Co, such as writing table and chairs, sofas, teapoys, pier table, chiffoniers almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, large size Brussels and Persian carpet, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plateware by Mappin, Reed and Barton, pictures, majolica wall plates and flower vases and table ornaments, old blue China and Persian flower jars, large Italian figure, large, size Chubb's safe on stand, sweet-toned ebonized brass frame grand Cottage piano specially built for Indian climate, Edison large size home phonograph with records, ivory chessmen, gold English made minute repeater hunting watch, English built rubber-tyred victoria, English rubber tyred Ralli Cart by Heath little used, English clock under dome, miniature slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, Remington typewriter, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late Captain A. Stewart and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bray House, Apollo Bunder, opposite, Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, marble top dressing and washband tables, clothes presses chest of drawers, wind prooflamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpet, etc. the property of A. W. BOOKER Esq., proceeded upcountry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1907, at their rooms, at 3-30 p.m., by order of the Administrator-General, Bombay, and Receiver of the property of Rai Hawabai, the effects of the deceased, consisting of gold coins, gold rings and ear rings, small pearls, silver lockets, toe rings, bangles, goongries, a lot of silverware such as cot, cradle, chairs, snuff boxes, spittoon, plate, pots, cups, lampstands, rose bottles, vatkas, rings, spoon, cottons silk wearing apparels, copper and brass pots, wooden and tin boxes, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 21ST, JANUARY, 1907.

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Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KLEINJUNG.—January 16, at Manchester suddenly, August Kleinjung.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CAMA—January 21, at Vatchaghandy Buildings, near Grant Road Tram Termians, Camaji Pestonji Cama, son of late Pestonji Framji Cama and son-in-law of late Bomonji Framji Cama and father of Framji and Furdoonjee Camaji Cama. Funeral to-day 8 a.m. B. T.

VELLOZ—January 19, at her residence at Carvel, Bombay Flaviana Beatrice Velloz, beloved wife of J. V. D'Souza, Head Draftsman, Marine Survey Office, Royal Indian Marine. Deeply mourned by her husband, children, relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOORD—January 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Major E. R. Foord Indian Army, of a son.

MARSHALL—January 10, at Seoni, Chappara, to Mr and Mrs F J Marshall, B. N. Railway, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN—PEAT—January 16, at St. Ambrose's Church, Calcutta by the Rev. G. J. Chree, M.A., B.D., assisted by the Rev. G. B. Goldie, Alexander B. Duncan to Alice Nora, youngest daughter of James Peat, Esq., Dundee.

NUNN—CHAMBERLAIN—January 12, at the Cathedral, Colonel Joshua Arthur Nunn, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., etc., etc. Principal Veterinary Officer in India, to Gertrude, widow of the late William Chamberlain, Esq., daughter of the late E. Kellner, Esq., C.I.E.

ROBERTSON—BEALE—January 15, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Calcutta, William Robertson, of Craig Park, Tea Estate, Cachar, to Agnes Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Galvin, Kurseong.

DEATH.

GODBY—January, 4, at Darbhanga, T. I., Godby, aged 42 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m.; High water, 4-11m., 5-14s; Low water, 10-14m., 10-27s.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY.—Nusserwanji Fakirjee, Surveyor, M. D., has been appointed Professor of Bacteriology in connection with the Grant Medical College.

A PARSEE LADY, M. A.—Bai Freni N. Parakh, a young Parsee lady of Rangoon, has successfully passed the last M. A. examination of the Calcutta University.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total subscriptions to the fund, started by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, for the establishment of a Parsee General Hospital in Bombay, amounted up to date to Rs. 6,73,828-13-7.

LECTURE.—Mr. Harris will deliver a public lecture in English at the Theosophical Hall, 21, Hornby Road, this (Monday) evening at 6-30 (S. T.) subject:—"The Reality of the Soul Consciousness." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Lady Jenkins gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on Friday last at their bungalow in Pedder Road. Mr. Dadabhai was invited by Lord Lamington to luncheon at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday last.

FIRE AT GHORAPDEO.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a row of six jowli huts situated in Dhakji Prabha's wadi at Ghorapdeo Road, Bombay, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the hut occupied by one Gangia Baloo. The flames were put dout by the Chinchpoogli and Byculla fire-brigades. The amage is estimated at Rs. 368.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umblate" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd January. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th January.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd January.

SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

MR. Sorabjee Cursetji Sett presided at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company held at its registered office on Saturday, to confirm certain special resolutions which were passed at a meeting held on 21st December last. The following special resolutions were proposed and confirmed unanimously:—1. "That as it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Soonderdas Spinning & Weaving Mills Company, Limited, cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is advisable to wind up same and accordingly the said Company be and is hereby wound up voluntarily." 2. "That Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey be and is hereby appointed Liquidator to wind up the said Company at a remuneration of Rs. 500," and 3. "That Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey, the Liquidator so appointed be and is hereby authorised to have and do exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon an Official Liquidator by Section 144, of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882."

THE PREMYSLAV CONCERT.

IT is not often that Bombay has an opportunity of hearing a musician who has won fame both in England and America and has made repeated appearances at M. Wood's Promenade concerts. On Tuesday, M. Premyslav who has done all this, makes his bow to a Bombay audience. Although past that stage now, M. Premyslav was once a juvenile prodigy. Coming from Poland, whence so many great musicians have sprung, he is still only twenty-two. Through the interest of Prince Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg he was accepted by Joachim as a pupil and from that day has climbed higher and higher in the musical world. This is his second tour in the East, and there are many who will delight to repeat a former enjoyment. Amongst the virtues of the programme are Dvorak's "Humoresque," Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Bruch's Concerto in G minor. Mr. Seymour Dove is the Agent in Bombay. Mr. Premyslav comes from Rangoon and Calcutta and leaves here for a long tour in Australia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Suit against a Managing Director.

IN the High Court, before their Lordships the Hon'ble Justices H. Batty and E. M. Pratt, Mr. A. K. Katti, Official Liquidator of the Dharwar Sri Jaya Lakshmi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, sued the respondent, Channamalappa Tenginkai, now a creditor, and formerly Secretary and Manager of the above company, for the recovery of sums alleged to have been lost to the company owing to his delinquencies as a Director and official of the company. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. S. Mulgowakar. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Dharwar, who disallowed all the items except that of Rs. 1,190-7-9. An appeal has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the lower Court.

The circumstances of the case are that on the 29th July, 1902, an order was passed for the winding up of the Dharwar Sri Jaya Lakshmi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, and Mr. A. K. Katti, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Official Liquidator. On the 2nd August, 1905, he submitted what purported to be a final report on the affairs of the company, and proceedings were therefore taken to call up on the creditors to submit their claims. Three creditors have put in claims. They are (1) Mr. Channamalappa Tenginkai, (2) Rayappa Alagwadi and (3) Mr. Daudin.

The matter in dispute is as to the amount properly due to the first named. It may be said that this gentleman was a Director and Secretary of the Company and the creditor on whose petition the winding up order was passed. There is no dispute as to his being a creditor of the company to the extent of Rs. 9,910-5-5. This amount, however, the Official Liquidator claims to reduce by deducting the following items:—

(1) Rs. 1,937-8—Amount wrongly debited to the stores account.

(2) Rs. 1,190-7-9—Compound interest wrongly calculated on the original loan to the company.

(3) Rs. 3,791-8-2—Amount due from shareholders which have become time barred.

(4) Rs. 1,249-3-6—Interest on the above amount.

(5) Rs. 529-15-7—Amounts wrongly debited in the accounts.

(6) Rs. 612-3-2—Amount due to the company from one Anad which debt has become time-barred.

It thus appears that the Official Liquidator seeks to charge Mr. Channalappa Tenginkai with sums alleged to have been lost to the company owing to his delinquencies as a Director and Official of the Company. The law governing the case is to be found in section 214 of the Indian Companies' Act. The District Judge has dealt with the items and considered how far there has been any misconduct.

The first item is made up of 3 subsidiary items and are sums debited to the company of what is known as the stores accounts. They purport to represent the expenditure for 2 years while Channalappa was managing the Company's affairs on such articles as sacking, hoop iron, oil, wood, &c., used in pressing bales. In the 2 years in dispute 2,000 and 4,000 bales were pressed respectively. The witness give the ordinary cost of pressing cotton at 14 As. per bale and if this is so, there is nothing to show that the amount expended is unreasonable. The Judge therefore saw no grounds for regarding this amount as being in any way suspicious.

Regarding the second item the District Judge remarked that in this country (Dharwar) compound interest is not to be allowed unless there is a special agreement to that effect. It is suggested that there is a custom, but the evidence offered falls far short of proof. The Judge did not believe that it was ever intended that the interest should be compound and the fact that the amount was calculated at compound interest in the balance sheet for 1898 which was passed by the general meeting is without significance in the absence of anything to show that either the auditor or the shareholders were aware that compound interest had been charged. The amount was therefore ordered to be deducted from the claim.

As regards the 3rd and 4th items it may be remarked that Messrs. Channalpapa and Dandin were appointed Secretaries and managers, but their powers and duties were nowhere defined. On the 28th of February 1897 a resolution was passed to the effect that the Secretary and manager should be authorised to file suits and recover the amounts still due from the shareholders. It is argued that because all the amounts so due were not recovered and because those amounts are now time-barred, Mr. Channalappa is responsible for the loss so caused to the company. It appeared to the learned District Judge very doubtful whether Section 214 was ever intended to cover mere nonfeasance of this kind. The Judge cannot decide the point because, as matters stand, it would be impossible to say what is the measure of damages. It is a mistake to suppose that the official Liquidator cannot take steps to recover the amounts due from the shareholders even now, and until that has been done, the point must remain unsettled. Time-barred calls are recoverable in winding up under Section 61 of the Act.

The fifth item represents the difference between a number of very small items in the "Kacha" and "pakka" accounts. After examining these the Judge disposed of the matter by the general remark that the principle on which the deduction is made is not a very sound one.

The sixth item is a debt due to the company (not on account of share) and the Judge cannot see why Mr. Channallappa is responsible for its non-recovery while he was given no general authority to sue.

On an examination of all these items, the District Judge disallowed all except that of Rs. 1,190-7-9 (the section item.)

After hearing both counsels and reviewing the evidence at length, their Lordships dismissed the suit with costs.

A WIFE'S FAITHLESSNESS.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal in a case against Narotum Narsi, who was in November last convicted by Mr. G. D. Mulgavkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was a Bhil and was charged with murdering Limba Mohan at Paguthan, taluka Broach, on the 14th October last. The charge was twice explained to the accused in the Sessions Court. He insisted upon pleading guilty, and reiterated the statement he had from the biginning made and adhered to, namely that having seen the deceased's misconduct with his wife, he killed him with an axe two or three days afterwards. The evidence recorded by the committing magistrate bore out this statement. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, since the accused waited for two or three days after the alleged misconduct, the provocation was not sudden; and the offence fell under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and could not be reduced to one under section 304. On the other hand, said the Sessions Judge, there seemed to be little doubt of the accused's wife's faithlessness, and there was no doubt that this was the accused's motive. In the face of the accused's plea—and the pleader who defended him at the instance of the court did not insist to the contrary—the Sessions Judge saw no reason to recall the witnesses for the Crown, and was constrained to admit the accused's plea. He was found guilty of murder; but considering his wife's misconduct and the motive of the offence, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

AN ORDER FOR COMPENSATION SET ASIDE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, have disposed of a petition in which Virbaiji Hormasji Bharocha, a Parsee widow, petitioned their Lordships, against a decision of Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who had discharged the accused, Bejonji Ardeshir Asha, from the charge of causing hurt to the petitioner, on 25th September last, and ordered her to pay to the accused Rs. 20, as compensation. Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the petitioner.

Among other things, the petition stated that out of five women, who had witnessed the assault, she had summoned two or three. Two Parsee women came: they gave an adverse version, of what had happened, to the Court, although they well know it was not the true story they had deposed to. She was struck by the accused; blood came out from the wound. Her cries brought to the house Policeman No. 145, who took her to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. Believing in the truth of the hostile version deposed to by her own witness, the Magistrate discharged the accused, and ordered her to pay him Rs. 20. The Magistrate was in error in passing these orders.

The Judges set aside the order awarding the compensation to the accused; they directed that the Rs. 20, if paid by the petitioner, should be refunded to her.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

Magisterial Decision Confirmed.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, have disposed of an application made by Dayal Mowji, a property-owner in Bombay, who had petitioned the High Court to review the decision pronounced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a case brought against him by the Municipality, charging him with noncompliance with the requisitions made to him of pulling down the roof, and the terrace in the rear, including post and joists, of his house, situated at the junction of Girgaum Road and Tadwadi. He was fined Rs. 50 for the offence: Rs. 15 out of the bail-bond were also ordered to be forfeited for his failure to attend the Magistrate's Court, when ordered. Mr. K. N. Koyaji, pleader, appeared for the accused Dayal. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, to the Municipality, opposed for the Municipality. Accused stated that his place of residence in Cowasji Patel Tank Road being well known, he could not understand the reason why the notice was fixed to the door of the Girgaum house, as if he was a man in hiding at the time. No translation of the notice of requirements was furnished to him: he did not know English. When the matter was heard before the Magistrate, he asked for time to produce his evidences, but the Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the Municipality, straightway delivered judgment. The Magistrate's decision was briefly this: To the notice in question, accused had sent a reply through his solicitors; and with reference to this matter, he had also attended the Municipal Office with his solicitor, Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel. He had not done the work he had been called upon to do. Relying on the judgment of Russell and Batty, J. J., in Criminal Application Revision No. 120 of 1905, he insisted on having a translation of the notice in the vernacular. The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was fully aware of the terms of the notice: he had legal advice on the subject. His defence, therefore of his inability to meet the charge, and "of his not having understood the notice, was frivolous; he was fined Rs. 80. His explanation about having disobeyed the first summons was, that he had to attend the Small Causes Court: for his having disobeyed to attend Court in virtue of a bailable warrant issued against him afterwards, his version was that he had to attend a case in the High Court. The Court was not satisfied with these reasons: out of the bail-bond for Rs. 50 he was ordered to forfeit Rs. 15, as penalty for having failed to attend.

The Judges of the High Court, after listening to the arguments of counsel, came to the conclusion, that they saw no reason to interfere in the case.

POLICE COURT.

POSTAL PROSECUTION.

Fraud by a Delivery Peon.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Kursandas Chabildas has disposed of the case in which Inspector Bodley charged Shanker Krishna Dandakar, postal delivery peon, employed at the Fort Sub-Office, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a money-order for Rs. 375, also in respect of money-orders collectively valued at Rs. 1,089-11, and with forgery. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted. The evidence showed that on the 15th February, 1906, the accused was given Rs. 375-2 by one Govind Bahal Bhave, money-order payment clerk, for being paid to Messrs. Marshall and Sons Company, Limited. On the 17th February the accused disappeared. Nine days later Mr. V. St. J. Cabral, First Assistant Postmaster, received a complaint, and in consequence caused an inquiry to be made. It was then ascertained that besides the Rs. 375-2 the accused was given on the 10th and 15th February several money-orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,089-11 to be paid to Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. J. Taville and Co., Warden and Co., Totbill Sharp and Co., Narvan and Co., and Joonas Tyeb and Co., instead of paying the amounts to these firms, the accused misappropriated them and returned the money-order receipt forms to the Post Office after forging the signatures of the payees at the back of them. A report was made to Inspector Bodley and the accused was arrested on the 23rd December last. The accused pleaded guilty to all the three charges and said he had spent the money in enjoying himself. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an aggregate term of three years and six months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500, or in default, to undergo twelve months' further rigorous imprisonment. A sum of Rs. 150, which was recovered from the accused was ordered to be paid to the Post Office. It was further ordered that in the event of the fine being recovered Rs. 1,315 be paid to the Post Office as compensation.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 21.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Appeal for hearing and final disposal

1445—Kanga and P—William Gerald Whyte vs F H de Britto—Raghavava Band N

1418—Tyabji D and Co—Roja Goculdas Khushalchand others vs Pascoe Dewal and others—Thakurdas and Co

1440—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Bhagvi vs Dhunjibhoy B Petit—Ardeser H Dand Co

1442—Unwala and P—Jehangir Byramji and others vs Arjunroyal Armaya Sahapathy Coo—Hormasji I—Bhojaney P and D

1450—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Rathonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

1452—Tabji D and Co—Jiva Alias Motilal Dwarkadas vs Bai Rattonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

1452—Tabji D and Co—Jiva Alias Mocial Dwarkadas vs Bai Unia widow and another—24 below 1 and W

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13, 15406—Madhavji K and C—Shamji Shivji and another vs Vadilal Virchand

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Long Causes.

20-06—Bhaisunkar K and G—Narandas Ramji and another vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadi G and Co

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassim vs N C Macleod—Canwalla and

For evidence and Argument.

368-97—Khan Bahadur bin Akbar Alli and another vs Khan Bahadur Mirs Abdullaly and others—Anderson H D and Co

Long Causes.

129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vellubhdas Khuji vs Cullacy Jairam and others—Dhabli D and S

644-02—Little and Co—Thomas Joseph Strangman vs Lockmidas Harilal and others—Chitnes and M

154-04—Tyabji D and Co—Shripathan Gopinath vs Pragnaram Shankerpersad and another—Hiralal and T.

211-04—Hiralal and T Goverdhandas Harprasad vs Shridhan Gopinath—Tyabji D and Co.

160-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kesservalsi widow—Elgelow and W

581-04—Madhavji and K—Vellsi vs Cullanji Syngjibhai and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chandrabhow Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

866-03—Maganlal J and G Krishanji M Jeejee vs Haji Ismail Hassan and others—Payne and Co

190-06—Payne and Co—S E Macleod vs vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghesta and others—Thakurdas and o

307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Abdoola Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Seerval and others—Khandevar S and L

58-6-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naronji—Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

For Confirmation.

497-06—Mavalkhal J and H—Hardas Damodar and another vs Rattonbai widow and others—Jhatubhoy J and M

Testamentary Suits

12-06—Smetham B and N Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and S.

For disposal of Chamber Summons

577-01—Widia G and Co—Jadhavdas Lalloobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P

13-06—Chitnis and M Moroba Dhanji and others vs Harichand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

503-03—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ltd vs Jagoonath Dewji—Mirza and M

183-06—Nindhavji and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mehran Manladlau and another

271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, JAN., 21, 1907.

MANCHESTER'S COTTON TRADE.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in a New Year's Supplement dealing with the Commerce, Finance, Shipping and Industry of 1906, as might be expected, gives special prominence to the Cotton Trade and records an extraordinarily good year, with another such in prospect. India's "Swadeshi" movement does not appear to have done Manchester much harm though it has not been without its effect. We read in a section devoted to the cloth markets, that the exports to Calcutta, though very large, "fell off a little." Nevertheless the decrease was nearly balanced by increases on the part of other Indian markets. Says the writer: "A good monsoon and crop conditions generally favourable have gone far to ensure a continuance of good Indian trade, and it does not appear that stocks are inordinately heavy. There has been lately some depression among the manufactures of goods made from 60's twist, and it is to be expected that a demand for them is maturing. The stiffness of Egyptian yarns has been a considerable disadvantage to this trade during several months. Lately some indications of a renewed demand from China have been noted, but the year has been a very discouraging one in this market, and the heavy stocks at Shanghai must retard the recovery. Japan has not taken as much as in 1905, but it has lately bought with some freedom, and at least a fair year may be anticipated. Other Far Eastern markets have done well or fairly well, and a notable increase in exports is recorded for the Near East, Turkey being easily first among the increases of the year. The South American markets have bought steadily and on the whole increasingly, and the same may be said of European countries and the colonies. Most classes of manufacturers have done very well and some have made abnormal and excessive profits. The general firmness of prices during the year is said to have been a decided advantage to exporters whose customers had committed themselves to supplies of goods, and the comparatively high prices of cotton have not inflicted much hardship on a generally prosperous community. "Light goods for the Indian markets have done worse than other kinds, but makers of fine specialities for the home trade and the Continent have been well engaged. There have been various experiences in the fancy and coloured trade, but none of them disastrous ones."

Regarding the past season it is recorded that the great American crop of 1904-5 saved Manchester from a cotton famine and it is felt that the comparatively high prices which have ruled of late years, even when the immediate conditions of supply turned favourable, were maintained, "because it is evident that the world's capacity to grow cotton increases only slowly in relation to the possible use of it. The crop of 1905-6, though it amounted to 11,346,000 bales and was the biggest on record with the exception of that of the previous year, was considerably less than the estimates of the year's consumption. Prices, then, were fairly high and in relation to other years, fairly steady." As to the new season it is held that the fair outcome of the old crop and the favourable conditions which the new one enjoyed had a depressing effect upon prices, and during August and September the lowest of the year were reached. The position was, however, altogether too precarious for the maintenance of 5½d. cotton, and it was seen that while a mere repetition of the 1905-6 crop would bring stringency, anything like a reversion to the small crop of 1903-4 or the two preceeding years would be disastrous. The earlier ginning reports indicated that the crop was a late one, at least in some sections, and the movement was at first comparatively small. During September 997,528 bales were brought into sight, as compared with 1,315,001 in 1905 and 1,362,336 in 1904. In October the movement was far larger than in 1905 and almost as large as in 1904, and the November movement was the largest on record—2,392,390 bales, as compared with 2,193,896 in 1905 and 2,369,570 in 1904. The December movement greatly exceeded that of any previous December. Whatever may be the size of the 1906-7 crop, we are told that is likely to be on the whole, a low grade one. At the end of September there was a severe storm, which was said to have done great damage in Louisiana and Mississippi and also in parts of Alabama and Arkansas, and bad weather was afterwards experienced in various parts of the cotton belt. The reported condition of the crop showed considerable deterioration, and though the connection between the storm and a general shortening of the staple seems dubious, it is possible that the effects of the storm, after being at first exaggerated, were subsequently under-estimated. The position is now that the advantages of a very large movement and a visible supply satisfactorily reinforced are qualified by an extreme difficulty in obtaining good grade and staple. The 'points on' paid at the various spot markets go far to balance any advantage that spinners may receive in the decline of future quotations. It is suggested that holders of cotton have created an artificial scarcity in good grades, and that the market may find some easement presently as the holdings are disgorged. Possibly, observes our contemporary, "there may be something in this, and more in the suggestion that the fear of scarcity has created an extra demand. It seems a curious anomaly that when Texas has produced an immense crop there should be a famine in good grades. We may look forward to plenty of cotton for the year's trade, and perhaps to considerable inconvenience and embarrassments in producing and selling goods."

In reviewing the prospects of an improved British cotton supply, the *Guardian* refers to the operations of the Cotton-growing Association, recording the fact that the Indian Government, working in sympathy with the Association, continues its efforts to improve the staple of East Indian cotton and to regulate the grading and the notable success, on a small scale, which has been obtained in Sind. Altogether the results that the Association have obtained are regarded as distinctly encouraging, the more so as there are no signs of slackening in its energies or of insuperable obstacles to its progress. Of the special Commission sent to the American Cotton States we learn that the enterprise does not involve the immediate supply of cotton grown by the company to the mills belonging to the individual members. The experiment, though an interesting one, is rather the proposal of an investment for Lancashire money than a new departure in the cotton trade. It is understood, however, that the company will regard its proceedings as in some kind an object-lesson which should have valuable results, but that a new standard of efficiency in cotton-growing and marketing is to be set, must not be expected. Even as regards India Lancashire cotton manufacturers take an optimist view of the situation and the writer of the review before us observes:—"A year ago it was noted that trading to the East had been affected by two attempts to boycott goods, and it may suffice to say that neither in Bengal nor in China has there been any continuance of organised attempt, to reject Lancashire manufactures." The future of Japanese trade concerns them much more than any other subject. The Japanese experiments with cotton-growing in Korea and rumours of great increases in cotton-spinning capacity of Japan have attracted attention. As to the various investigations which have been made into the alleged attempts of the Japanese to obtain unfair trading advantages in Manchuria it is reported that while it appears that Japanese have been fully alive to their own interests, there is no evidence, either from the trend of Japanese exports or the reports from Manchuria that British interests have deeply suffered. It is recognised, however, that Japan is potentially a formidable competitor in some Eastern markets, though, on the other hand, her internal development may make her an even more valuable customer than she is. Lancashire then fears no ruinous competition either from India or Japan, a fact which renders all the more remarkable her recently ill-concealed anxiety to restrict the hours of labour in Indian mills and thus present us obtaining any advantage from the low wages and cheap living which are characteristic of, and inseparable from, Eastern countries. Lancashire could have afforded to let us scrupulously alone and have left us to settle our own affairs without the intervention of the Home Government and its Inspector who has been sent out here to report upon the conditions of labour, which must, of necessity, differ from those prevailing in English manufacturing districts.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

THE prohibiton of opium smoking in China is proceeding apace in certain districts, and at Tientsin, H. E. the Viceroy has issued a proclamation regarding the dens and petty gambling by hawkers on the streets. The dens were to be cleared on December 15 and in due course the doors were sealed on the following day. Immediately a petition was sent in, asking for thirty days' grace. The original order holds good, but in consideration of the difficulty of collecting accounts after the stoppage of business, the keepers have been allowed to keep the doors of their dens open as usual for a month, for the sole purpose of settling their outstanding accounts with debtors and creditors. Further business however has been strictly forbidden and it would seem that the measures taken to enforce the regulation were sufficiently drastic to effect their purpose. Rarely has China seen such energy amongst its officials in carrying out Imperial desires. Following the example of H. E. Yuan, the President of the Minchengpu or Ministry of the Interior (lately Board of Constabulary) and the Commissioners of the inner and outer cities of the police force are doing the same in Peking. The police forces at Peking and Tientsin received stringent instructions from their superiors to arrest any men who keep lamps and pipes for opium smoking purposes in opium dens, hotels, restaurants and houses of ill-repute, after the 16th of December. In order to find accommodation for poor smokers who have no means to buy anti-opium pills themselves, H. E. Yuan has given permission to establish charitable anti-opium houses both in Pekin and Tientsin with branches in the various districts. Arrangements have been made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the city of Tientsin for the reception of indigent smokers of both sexes in exclusive institutions under the attendance of some foreign and Chinese doctors. Such institutions are to be maintained by subscriptions among Chinese officials, merchants and others without Government aid. All this is being done in anticipation of the Imperial Decree which is long in making its appearance after the issue of the Edict. There may be some desire in this to allow those who are heavy holders of the drug to escape without too great loss. Many Chinese business men, even those not addicted to the opium habit, consider the desire to "shut-down" upon the habit and close the premises of dealers in the commodity too sudden, for many of them, never dreaming of such a movement against opium, have brought in large quantities of the drug, both in morphia and raw opium form, so that the summary closing of opium shops and prohibition against the sale of anti-opium pills and medicines would simply spell ruin to many. It must be borne in mind that it is not the prohibition law that is objected to, but the summary manner with which it is purposed to apply the law by the Chinese officials. It is obviously unfair to ruin such men who made their investment in the ordinary course of business prior to the bomb-shell Edict, and no doubt when calmer counsels prevail, some method will be found to relieve their unfortunate position.

THE SCOURGE OF THE DOUARS.

IN the old days when nothing about the West Coast of Africa was too bad to gain credence, it was commonly said by those who went there that if you did not take enough quinine and whisky, malaria was bound to claim its victim, and if enough quinine and whisky were taken the result would probably be Blackwater fever. In fact, a jibe laid down a theory, which is gradually becoming confirmed by science, that quinine very probably causes Blackwater fever. This disease is now attracting attention in India by reason of the memorial of the Douars Planters' Association, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, asking for a commission of enquiry. The memorial states that, among the permanent residents, attacks of malarial fever are frequent; and that among visitors to the Douars in the malaria season there are but few who can boast that they got scathless away. These attacks are usually of a simple normal type, but pernicious variations are far from uncommon and, even if a fatal termination be avoided, result in constitutional debilitation or permanent loss of health. The gravest of these variations is the disease known as Blackwater fever, but the experience of the medical practitioners of the district tends to show that there exist in the Douars other fevers which are difficult to differentiate clinically from malaria, whose nature, causes, and treatment are still imperfectly understood. The planters suggest that the whole matter should be investigated by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. This, as is clearly pointed out, would be the least costly part of the work of effecting an improvement. New sanitary measures would be suggested, and many of the recommendations would no doubt be only practicable in the hands of Government. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will look kindly upon the memorial, especially as the planters themselves are prepared to share the expenses, and endeavour to rid this tea district of one of the curses which lies upon it. Tea planters are by no means birds of passage, most of them coming to India for long residence; yet it is said that the European population of the Douars almost completely danges in ten years, and this in itself is enough to prove the necessity of some definite scientific enquiry.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

A WRITER in a current magazine draws a striking comparison between Canada and the United States, in discussing the immigrant question. The American farmer is the best immigrant we can have, exclaimed the Canadian. He is a pioneer to begin with and he understands the condition of things in the country. As to his Americanising Canada—which has been feared by many people interested in Colonial politics—we are assured that idea is all nonsense. The American farmer is a politician in his way, but he finds that his individual freedom is, at least, as unhampered as in the States; that the taxation is less; that the judges are incorruptible; and that the land is rather superior for his purposes. Besides that, we are assured, a very large proportion of this influx consists of returned Canadians and a certain number of Europeans, who happen to have landed at an American port but have decided to move into Canada. Therefore then that Canada will one day decide to transfer itself to the flag of the United States is regarded as very remote if not utterly groundless—that is assuming that Downing-Street refrains from intermeddling with purely Canadian affairs. But Canada would prefer absolute independence to union with the States.

THE NAVY AND JAMAICA.

ADVOCATES of the reduction of the British Navy will read with misgivings that Jamaica in its tribulation has had to become beholden to American blue-jackets and marines for assistance. The streets, according to Reuter, this morning, are picketed by American guards, that American Marines are busy blowing up dangerous buildings with dynamite and that no British vessels have yet arrived. We can well understand that the inhabitants of Kingston are most grateful for the assistance of the United States. But where are our own ships and blue-jackets and marines? War comes upon us suddenly as an earthquake or a tidal wave sometimes, and Jamaica might have been destroyed by a foreign force, in the event of hostilities, to a greater extent than by the earthquake and still no British ships arrive though a whole week elapsed. No stronger commentary on the policy of reduction could have been furnished by its opponents.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd February at 12-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Hong Kong for Singapore on the 18th Instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on Saturday morning and is due here this morning.

THE State Ball at Calcutta has been fixed for the 8th February and the garden party for the 15th idem.

AS the result of the representation submitted to Government on behalf of the landholders of Andheri and Santa Cruz by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai Solicitor as Chairman of a Public Meeting against the Resolution of Government to levy a house Tax of 10 per cent in those Districts, Goverment have been pleased to reduce the Tax to 6¼ per cent on the lotting value of the houses.

AN inspector was examining a tramcar that had been injured in an accident, and came upon a fractured window. Gravely, a morning paper says, he looked at the inside of it. With a puzzled expression he passed to the outside. Then he exclaimed. "Yes, that must be reported. It's cracked both sides."

THE attention of Military Officers has been drawn to the King's Regulation which directs that ordinary uniform must not be worn at fancy Dress Balls by Officers of the Regular or Auxiliary Forces; but which permits uniform of obsolete pattern being worn on such occasions.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives currency to the rumour that Sir Bampfylde Fuller is expected to receive an important appointment in Egypt. Sir Bampfylde Fuller served as a young man in Egypt and had much to do with irrigation and settlement work there, and it is possible that he may return to some such work.

AMONG the three tons of goods, all in pounds collected on behalf of the Royal Surrey County Hospital were 1220lb. of sugar, 72lb. of rice, 591lb. of tea, 414lb. of soda, 252lb. of jam, 231lb. of flour, 356lb. of tapioca, 127lb. of candles, 151lb. of sago, 196lb. of apples, 100lb. of oranges. Other contributions were 23lb. weight of toys, 2lb. weight lib. electric lamps, 1lb. of blue, 1lb. of notepaper, Pound safety pins, and a wooden leg weighing 3lb. 16s 3d of silver and copper coins, amounting to £51 16s. 3d. were also received.

A TRANSVAAL correspondent states that he went over a Chinese "compound" lately, and found that the labourers were treated better than the soldiers. "So indignant were the Chinese at Mr. Winston Churchill's repatriation notice that they tore it down, it has now to be kept in a glass case surrounded by iron bars to prevent their getting at it."

THE death occurred on December 28th at Irvine House, Canonbie, of Mrs. Carthew Yorstoun, wife of Mr Carthew Yorstoun, of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire, who had a distinguished career in India, and had been for 30 years Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, and but recently resigned that appointment. During all these years Mrs. Carthew Yorstaun proved a most valuable helpmeet to her husband.

THE scheme for the reorganisation of the Madras City Police has been returned after being considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. No details of the scheme as passed are yet available, but in the main favourable consideration has been given to the revised scale of pay for all the subordinate grades. The necessary preliminary details are now being worked out by the Commissioner of Police and the Accountant-General.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IS GERMAN EXPANSION A DANGER?

The Elections.

THE SPLUGEN TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, JANUARY 4.

THE expansive power of Germany is often said to be a menace to the peace of the world. The German government and principally the Kaiser, are credited with cherishing ideas of conquest, for which reason, it is stated, an army superior to every other in the world has been created, and a strong fleet is to be added to this.

Such statements, however, betray ignorance of the real state of things. Whoever makes them does not realise that Germany is situated between strong military powers as no other country is, that Germany neither has, nor can have, a comparatively strong fleet, and that the number of warships which she possesses does not bear any proper proportion to the interests of her over-seas trade, which they are to protect.

It is not in the least true to say that German power of expansion is due to the government and the Kaiser. This power comes from quite different sources. In the year 1871 France had as many inhabitants as the German Empire. Today the population of France numbers only 40 millions whilst that of Germany stands at 60 millions. The reason of this is, that the German nation is growing rapidly whilst the French is standing still. During the reign of Louis XIV. a famous French general said on one occasion, as many dead and wounded soldiers were being borne past him from the battle field "A bah! qu'importe tout cela une nuit de Paris reparera tout cela" (one night in Paris will make up for all that). What was true in those days is no longer so—the words of this general cannot be applied to the Paris of to-day. In the meantime the population of Germany is increasing annually at the rate of about 800,000. This fact, however, is no menace to peace; these 800,000 do not cross the frontiers and acquire for Germany what belongs to others; no, they remain in the country and spend their energy in work which secures for them a livelihood. The number of emigrants from Germany is very small, much smaller than that from Italy or Hungary, and amounts only to 30,000 persons. And since the German is cosmopolitan by nature, a lover of peace, and one who can always accommodate himself easily to his surroundings, these 30,000 become eventually good citizens of America, Brazil, Russia, etc., and are in most cases lost to their Fatherland, a fact which is greatly deplored by German politicians. This kind of expansion then is not by any means threatening to other nations.

TRADE EXPANSION.

There is also another kind of expansion viz, that of trade. In order that those, who remain in the country and are becoming more and more numerous, may find work and support themselves, manufacturers must find customers for their goods in lands newly opened to trade. If all the countries of the world were already opened and no further opportunities were possible, then this kind of expansion would, certainly be a menace to the general peace, for new enterprises could only succeed by ousting older ones. A large part of the world, however, is still unconquered by trade, and in every part of it, even in Europe, there are fresh openings to be found, so that German expansion is nothing more than peaceful competition, nothing more than a keen and serious commercial rivalry. Everywhere, the interests of different nations can extend peacefully side by side, for there is room enough for all. If that were not so, if the other nations were to put insuperable obstacles in the way of German trade and industry, they would be playing a dangerous game, for the growing population of Germany would be without employment and means of sustenance, would emigrate, or find a channel for this expansive power, which does not depend on the government but in the growth of the population, in Europe itself. The European powers would most likely find this state of things much worse than the commercial rivalry of Germany in overseas countries. And if at any time all economic possibilities in all the countries of the earth were to be exhausted, and the expansive forces could no longer find free play beside each other, but had to come into conflict—then the rapid growth of population in Germany would have become long ago a thing of the past. For it is an old and inflexible law that the increase of population ceases, when a nation has reached a certain age of culture and wealth. France herself may be cited as an illustration of this principle.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

When the German Reichstag was dissolved on Dec. 13, 06, the situation seemed quite simple. It appeared certain, that the various parties composing the minority would do their utmost to unite their forces and thus destroy the majority consisting of the clericals and the socialists, which had manifested so clearly its injurious character. The situation seemed to some extent similar to that in England a year ago, when the minority in the parliament set to work to reduce a majority which had been in power for more than ten years.

Whilst, however, in England the various groups of the minority worked together unitedly,—except in certain constituencies where rival candidates of these parties stood in opposition to each other—the parties of the minority in Germany are, to the great delight of their opponents, in conflict with one other in a large number of constituencies. The spirit of military discipline is born in the German, but his political discipline is defective in the extreme, whereas in England the reverse is the case, for though the Englishman's military discipline often leaves much to be desired, his power of self control in politics is worthy of imitation. In this contrast between the two nations there is a fine example of the significance of tradition. In Germany conscription was introduced over a century ago, and because the rich man as well as the poor man must serve his time as a soldier, everyone submits to military discipline as a matter of course. On the other hand his share in the political life of the nation is of more recent date, and for that reason tradition has not become here an important factor. In the case of the Englishman it is just the opposite. He possesses, it is true, the memory of glorious victories in past wars, but he has no peculiarly personal tradition as a soldier, because there is no such thing in this country as universal conscription. He has, however, taken part in political life for centuries past.

In spite, of the fact that the parties of the minority of December 13, 1906 betray a sad lack of political insight and self-control, the divisions, nevertheless, amongst the parties of the middle classes are not so great in the present elections as in former ones. These same parties have succeeded in uniting together in a number of constituencies, and in others at least the parties politically related are supporting each other, whereas they formerly opposed each other. During the elections of 1903 it frequently happened that five, six, or even seven rival candidates stood for the same constituency, whilst, this time, there are not more than three or perhaps four candidates anywhere competing for the votes of the same electorate. Yet the number of second elections can hardly be fewer now than in 1903.

The clerical centre and the social democrats who brought about the dissolution in December last are now feeling rather uneasy. It is true, they make a parade of their consciousness of coming victory—every party must do that, if it would not dispirit its supporters—but it they were inwardly assured of triumph, they would not need to deal so largely in abuse and lies. In this respect the socialist party whose leaders at the beginning of the conflict passed round the word to conduct the fight fairly is doing all that is humanly possible in abusing their opponents. That is an unwise policy. The party has besides, by its conduct on Dec. 13 offended those who worked with them, though not of their party, and in whom national sentiment is not yet altogether dead. These same adherents, too cannot but be alienated by the unbridled revolutionary expressions, which are being indulged in by the socialists, and will very likely withdraw their precarious support. The increase of votes, which the socialists won in the general election of 1903, as compared with that of 1898, was astonishingly great, and justified the party in cherishing the most daring hopes. It is quite possible, however, that the elections of January 25, 1907, may have in store for them a bitter disappointment.

THE SPLUGEN TUNNEL.

The Simplon tunnel is not yet in full working order and already the project for a new and most important railway and for the building of a large new tunnel is approaching realisation. In this case it is Eastern Switzerland which is concerned in the new project. In spite of the extraordinary development of Swiss railways during the last decade, there is up to the present, only one important new railway in the eastern part of the country which is worked at a profit, namely, the celebrated Albula Railway which passes through the most lovely scenery and which carries tourists through the Engadine. The Albula Railway, however, terminates at St. Moritz, and the plan to continue it through the flourishing Bergell as far as Chiavenna has certainly good prospects. Up to the present there has been a want of a through connection from North to South in East Switzerland, and this deficiency is now to be supplied by the Splugen Railway and the Splugen Tunnel. The distance to be traversed by this new line from the old bishopric of Chur in the North to the picturesque Chiavenna within the Italian frontier is on the whole only 84 kilometres, and out of this the new tunnel alone will claim 26, 13 kilometres. The difficulty of constructing this new line is evident from the fact that one portion of not more than 35 kilometres is estimated to cost 124,200,000 francs. In Chur this line will join the Rhetian Railway and in Chiavenna the Italian railway system.

The importance of this new line for international traffic would be considerable: it would very likely divert a good deal of traffic principally from the St. Gothard Railway. In future it would be possible for the tourist to travel by the Splugen Railway from Munich, via Lindau to Lake Como, which would be a great convenience for travellers coming from E. Germany and the East of Europe generally. The entire plan is now being considered by the Swiss Federal Council, and if the consent of this body is obtained, it is hoped that the work will be completed in eight years' time. Then, another of the most beautiful Swiss passes will be spoiled for the tourist and the number of travellers visiting the majestic Rofna Gorge in the North, with its grand forests, or the pretty old wathering place of Andere, and the number of those who undertake the magnificent descent to the Mera Valley in the South, which is surrounded by beautiful forests of chestnut trees will be seriously reduced.

PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED BY ELECTRICITY.

It is now two years since the general public first became acquainted with Professor Korn. When in Munich he gave an exposition of his new method of transferring photographs by means of the electric current. At that time the photographs transferred by this process were lacking in the necessary sharpness of outline. Ever since, Korn has been working in the seclusion of his laboratory to perfect his apparatus, and now, further tests have established his complete triumph. He has succeeded in transferring photographs over a distance of 1,800 kilometres, which are just as clear and sharp as their originals. The solution of the problem depends upon the fact that every photograph is formed of a number of points of light of varying intensity. The discovery of a peculiar property in the substance Selenum,—a substance similar to sulphur—by which, according to the degree in which selenum is illuminated, it becomes a better or worse conductor of electricity, offered the possibility of thus transforming the points of light from the original photograph in the corresponding degrees of their intensity. Korn inserted therefore a selenium cell in the wire running from the transmitter. Over this cell the photograph which is to be copied or film is rolled round a cylinder revolves point by point, so that the light of the Nernst lamp, which is fixed above it varies every moment according to the transparency of the film. By means of a corresponding clock work mechanism every point of the photograph is brought between the lamp and the selenum for the same period of time. In this way, electric currents of correspondingly varying intensity are received at the other end of the wire.

THE PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTY.

was to construct a receiving apparatus which should convert these various electrical currents again into light-impressions of varying intensity and in the corresponding order of arrangement. It was clear that a selenium cell must again be inserted for this purpose. There was still the necessity, however for the discovery of an apparatus which would transform with the greatest accuracy the fine variations of electrical currents on the photographic paper which was exposed. For this purpose Professor Korn now makes use of an excessively sensitive galvanometer, which deflects more or less the copper suspended wires according to the strength of this electric current which reaches it. A Nernst lamp which supplies the necessary light is thus correspondingly more or less darkened, and hence the impressions on the paper are stronger or weaker. The paper drum in the receiver must of course rotate at exactly the same rate of speed as the film cylinder in the transmitter. The results attained in this way are astonishingly sharp in outline, and they also agree in the smallest details with the photograph in the transmitter. Only upon close examination can little crudities be recognised, which are to be explained by the fact that the darker portions of the photograph are produced in quick succession and not simultaneously. Apart from photographs of persons, which are especially required by the police in the interests of public safety, drawings and signatures for commercial purposes and for the press can now be transmitted with the rapidity of the electric spark.

THE NEW ART GALLERY IN BUDA-PESTH.

Almost all the art treasures passed by Hungary are collected together in the capital, and it became a matter of honour for Hungary to provide at last a building, which should be worthy of these art treasures. And now, this new gallery of the fine arts, which has been constructed according to the plans of Herzog and Schickedanz, is completed has been dedicated to the public welfare amid grand ceremonies, and its rooms down to that containing the collection of plaster casts thrown open to visitors. The two sections of the gallery devoted to oil-paintings naturally from the principal attraction especially that which contains the old masters. Even if the gallery of Buda-Pesth cannot be reckoned amongst the classic collections of art in Europe, it nevertheless can boast of possessing a large number of excellent paintings of the old masters, and especially of the Italian and German schools. The collections of old and modern pictures are separated from each other by a large well lighted hall in the Renaissance style. The portion of the gallery set apart for the old paintings consists of ten rooms with sky-lights and seventeen cabinets with side lights, whilst the modern section comprises one room with sky-lights and three cabinets with side windows. Both sections have on view a large number of new acquisitions, thus the collection of old paintings is enriched by 156 works, most of which come from the late Dr. von Pulszky, and also by a new Hobbema, which has just been acquired from the Konigswarter collection. A very pleasing impression is also made by the numerous new frames designed by Ludwig Behr in Wurzburg, and which have been executed with great taste and skill. The gallery possesses in the person of Dr. Gabriel von Terey an excellent curator. He it is, who has just arranged the first large exhibition in the gallery—an exhibition of drawings by Hungarian artists belonging to the last century, in which are may sketches lent by their private owners.

THE "HUMP."

O! dangerous disturber of our peace!
Whose visits haunt our solitary hours,
How difficult it is to find release
From thy dread melancholy powers.

The camel has Thee always on his back
The dromedary two fold feels thy power,
And I, a mere two-legged thing, alack,
With thee have spent full many a weary hour

The only pleasure I derive from thee
Is, when at some convivial Sabbath Feast,
I eat, with relish, what is left of some
Poor starving Asiatic beast—

The dear old "Byls," whose Hump brings us delight
Served up with salad, eke with piquant sauce:
E'en then you turn and rend us in the night
With tragic dreams, and feelings of remorse.

A well-played drama often brings, ah me,
Into my throat a most unwelcome lump,
But this is child's play when compared with Thee
Oh, miserable, oft-recurring Hump!

P.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

TWENTY THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Tidal Wave Destroys a City.

WIDESPREAD DISASTER.

RESTORATION PROCEEDING APACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Major Hardyman, who was mentioned in the message of the 16th, as having been seriously injured, is dead.

An American torpedo-boat with medical supplied and the battleships "Missouri" and "Indiana" have arrived at Kingston.

The grounding of the "Prinz Waldemar" is denied in Hamburg.

The ghastly procession of carts to the cemetery continues where the bodies are buried in batches of twenty. It is believed that many more are still in the wreckage which reeks with the odour of burnt flesh.

The French cruiser "Kleber" at Martinique has been ordered to proceed to Kingston with relief stores.

Sixty-one British whites are now known to have been killed. The War Office announces that 28 of the West Indian Regiment have been killed.

Sir James Fergusson was found amid the ruins of a cigar shop. His funeral was attended by the Governor.

Mr. Loder says that reports from outlying towns show that a tidal wave inundated Anotta, and houses were swept away. Richmond was destroyed by fire.

The Rothschilds have given a thousand guineas to the Relief Fund. The Lord Mayors of Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol have started Funds.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

A cablegram from Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., states that everyone in Kingston is recovering fast. Tramway, railway and telegraph repairing proceeding night and day. There is a shortage of money.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The American Admiral, at the request of the British authorities, has landed Marines at Kingston, and the streets are picketed by American guards. A hundred bodies have now been recovered, and more are constantly being brought to light.

Sir Alfred Jones says that the refugee Negroes are able to find work on the Panama Canal, and that other places on the plantations can be taken by East Indians.

Both the "Prinz Waldemar" and the "Prinz Adelfriedrich" belonging to the Hamburg-American line, are ashore at Jamaica, it is supposed through submarine changes in the channels.

A despatch dated the 19th states that over seven hundred have now been buried. American Marines are busy blowing up with dynamite dangerous buildings. The inhabitants are most grateful for the assistance of the United States. No British vessels have arrived.

Twenty thousand persons are homeless and destitute.

LONDON, JANUARY 20

Subscriptions are pouring in to the Jamaica relief fund. Lord Elgin has given a hundred pounds and Mr. Chamberlain has given fifty.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

Victims Burned to Death.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

In a collision between a passenger and a goods train at Fowler, Indiana, eight were killed and fifteen were burnt to ashes, the wreckage having caught fire, a gale fanning the flames.

P. AND O. LINER ASHORE.

Runs on the Goodwins and is Refloated.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Peninsular and Oriental s. s. "Moldavia" is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, abreast of Deal pier. The Captain reports that he does not require assistance.

A later message states that the "Moldavia" has been refloated, undamaged.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

Smuggled Bombs in a Girl's Dress.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

A girl has been arrested at a station on the Vistula Railway with four bombs concealed under her petticoats. Each of the bombs contained five pounds of melinite.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Bishops Support the Pope's Action.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The French Bishops have sent to the Pope and address, in which they concur completely in the judgment of His Holiness respecting the Separation Laws.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Retirement of Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Lord Charles Beresford has left Malta for Portsmouth, as he is relinquishing the Mediterranean command.

The Fleet and the population gave him a hearty farewell.

THE LONDON QUARTER SESSIONS.

A New Appointment.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Mr. Wallace, M. P, has been appointed Chairman of the London Quarter Sessions in succession to Mr. McConnel deceased, thus involving a bye-election.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN SATISFACTION.

Cordial Message from King Edward.

HEIR APPARENT NOMINATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Shah has ascended the Peacock Throne. The late Shah's second son has been appointed Heir Apparent. The Princes and Ministers and Foreign Diplomatists were present at the enthronement. The Grand Vizier placed the crown on the Shah's head.

The British and Russian Ministers subsequently expressed the satisfaction of their respective sovereigns at the nomination of the Heir Apparent, which is regarded as assuring permenent order in Persia. King Edward has telegraphed wishing the Shah a long and prosperous reign.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Cordial Invitation to Australia.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Lord Northcote has cabled to the Duke of Connaught a cordial invitation to Australia.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

Old Questions to be Settled.

LONDON, JANUARY 18

Senator Root arrives in Ottawa to-morrow on a week's visit to Earl Grey. Though the visit is ostensibly a social one, yet, as it immediately follows on a prolonged and important interchange of communications between London, Washington and Ottawa, it is believed in well infomed circles in London that the visit is likely to lead to a settlement of various outstanding disputes.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Senator and Mrs. Root will be the guest of Earl Grey at Ottawa for five days. Senator Root in the course of an interview said that his visit would possibly have a political effect because the better people understood one another, the easier it was to settle differences.

THE MACFADYEN CASE.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Postponed.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Macfadyen case which is before the Bankruptcy Court has been postponed until the 12th of April owing to the absence of the partners in India.

THE ARBROATH DISASTER.

Blame of the Driver.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the Arbroath disaster has ignored the intoxication charge brough against the driver, who was found to have disregarded his instructions.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Mahomedan Trust in Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Sultan has given the British Embassy formal assurances which are calculated to satisfy the Ex-Vizier Kiamil. The fact of his taking refuge in the British Consulate is regarded as an indication that the traditional friendship for the British still prevails among the best class of old Turks and Mahomedans generally.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

Federal Government Test Actions.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Federal Government has started two actions in San Francisco to ensure that the Japanese shall participate equally in the advantages offered by the schools. It contends that the exclusion of Japanese children is a flagrant violation of the treaty, that it is unjustified by the law of California, and if it were justified, the law would be null and void.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Departure Denied.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill denies the rumour that he is leaving the Colonial Office.

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

New Appointment.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Colonel Hadden has been appointed to the Army Council, in succession to Wolfe Murray.

Brigadier-General Charles Hadden, C. B. is Director of Artillery at Head-quarters and a well-known gun and amunition expert. Educated at Elstree School, Cheltenham College and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he passed out first for engineers he selected the Royal Artillery in 1873. He became assistant to the Royal Artillery in 1885; Inspector of Laboratory Stores 1888; Chief Inspector of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich in 1893; Member of the Ordnance Committee and Associate Member of Explosives Committee in 1901. Three years later he became Commandant of the Ordnance College.

DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Cincinatti Flooded Out.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Ohio river is in flood and in Cincinatti town the Turkey-ridge is surrounded, the residents having to be rescued by rafts.

Many are homeless and business is suspended.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Birrell at Bristol.

ANOTHER BRUSH WITH THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Mr. Birrell speaking at Bristol said that before many months the Government would again submit their education plans to the House of Lords, to enable the latter to reconsider their judgment. The Government must also consider the problem, too long postponed, of dealing with the House of Lords. "We must have" said Mr. Birrell, "a Second Chamber which the country can respect."

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

Mr. Birrell speaking at Bristol said the secular solution of the Education Question was invetable if the Church upheld the attitude of the Bishops.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Bitterest Fight on Record.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT INEVITABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Prince von Bulow, departing from all precedents delivered a regular electioneering speech at the Banquet of the Colonial Political Committee. He said that the decision of the German Electors in favour of an international social democracy would injure the prestige of the Imperial Family and the peace of the German people. Prince Bulow said he regarded the events of 12th December as the turning point of the national life of Germany, because they bore witness to the union of the Conservatives and the Liberals in defence of the Colonies and as setting a precedent in dealing with other great national issues. It was, said he, narrow egoism that induced the Central and Reactionary parties to join the Socialists. The despotism and arrogance of the Socialist leaders that sought to choke co-operation in favour of positive reform. How long, he said, will this slavery of millions of German workers endure?

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The fight in the elections for the Reichstag is the keenest and bitterest on record in which the Kaiser has been concerned.

The Government is opposed all round and must inevitably be defeated.

THE PUNJAB PROPOSED CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Sir Andrew Carnegie to be Approached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JANUARY 18.

At a public meeting held in Lahore to discuss scheme for the establishment of a Central Library in Lahore, the Reverend Dr. Ewing, Principal of the Forman Christian College, stated that he was proceeding home in summer, and would approach Sir Andrew Carnegie for assistance. Mr. Rockfeller, he remarked, has given a hundred thousand dollars towards educational work in Egypt to be divided between a college for young men and a school for girls. The Philadelphian Foreign Mission will control the spending of this money which is to be devoted to the encouragement of Western knowledge in Egypt. And it is hoped that Sir A. Carnegie perhaps may do as much for the Punjab, if tastfully approached.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The approximate gross earnings of India Railways from April 1st to the 31st of December showed an increase over the earnings of the corresponding period last year of 126 lakhs in the case of State and Guaranteed Railways and of 25 lakhs in the case of other Railways, making a total increase of 151 lakhs.

The principal cases of increase for the period under review are:—

12½ lakhs—Bengal Nagpur.
26 lakhs—East Bengal.
30½ lakhs—East Indian.
12¾ lakhs—Indian Midland.
48 lakhs—North-Western; and
10¼ lakhs—Bengal North-Western.

The G. I. P. Railway System shews a decrease of 19 lakhs.

KARACHI BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 18.

In the last official year the death-rate in Karachi per thousand for men was 56·48, whereas among women it was 62·9, and figures for the past five years show an higher average among women than among men. For each year the difference is further emphasised by the fact that the mortality is lower among Parsis and Christians whose women live under more satisfactory conditions than those of Mahomedans and Hindus. The total number of deaths in Karachi for the year was 6,304 or the rate per mille of 58·85, while the birth-rate was only 53·68. The mean birth-rate for the last five years is 48·98 per mille and the mean mortality 60·83. Plague was responsible for one-third of the deaths.

LIEUT. TOLLEMACHE GOES ON LEAVE.

Popular Demonstration Organised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 20.

Lieutenant Tollemache, Cantonment Magistrate and Station Staff Officer of Wellington, goes home at the end of this month. In his dual capacities as Magistrate and Station Staff Officer, Lieut. Tollemache did good work and the inhabitants are preparing a monster farewell demonstration in honor of his departure.

CAVE CANEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will no one let loose a mad dog at an early meeting of the Bombay Corporation? If this were done, the survivors might realise the necessity of immediately taking measures for the destruction of all ownerless dogs. The number of recent cases of hydrophobia in Bombay is sufficient proof of the need for heroic remedies.

Members who have conscientious scruples about the killing of dogs might take a few of them home, and keep them there.—Yours, etc.,

BUSINESS.

THE AMIR AT GWALIOR.

ROYAL RECEPTION.

Grand Torch Light Tattoo.

SUCCESSFUL TIGER SHIKAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GWALIOR, JANUARY 20.

His Highness the Amir arrived at Lashgar yesterday morning at the guest of the Maharaja Scindia and was accorded royal honors and a magnificent reception by the Maharaja and his Court.

His Highness attended the Musjid at the old town of Gwalior shortly after noon and was present at the sports given in his honour from 4-30 till dusk, the programme ending with a grand torch light tatoo by some 800 men of the second infantry, the Amir's motor car being lit home by search light from the Fort.

To-day the Amir attended a grand review of the Gwalior forces. His Highness expressed unbounded pleasure at the magnificent display of all arms including the gallop past by the Horse Artillery and the frontal charge *en masse* by the whole of the cavalry.

The Amir left the parade in his motor car.

At noon *khabar* being brought that three tigers had already been located near at hand by the beaters working for to-morrow's *shikar* the Amir and party proceeded by motor car to Sakhia Vilas, and 25 minutes after departure, the Amir was successful in shooting two magnificent tigers, and was intensely gratified with to-day's sport. A further tiger *shikar* expedition to Singhpur, fourteen miles out, is gazetted for to-morrow, the Amir leaving for Delhi the same evening.

His Highness the Amir's stay at Delhi will be curtailed by two days to permit of his earlier arrival at Calcutta.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.

This morning, January 19th, the Amir in a General's scarlet uniform mounted on his own grey charger from Afghanistan inspected the Gwalior Troops. The forces reviewed were two batteries of Horse Artillery, one Field, and one Elephant Battery, three regiments of Cavalry, four regiments of Infantry with a company of Sappers and Miners.

The weather was glorious with a little dust at the end of the review.

THE FORCES CHEER THE AMIR.

The Maharaja riding forward called for three cheers for the Amir which the troops led by the Maharaja personally gave vociferously. The Amir then congratulated the Commander-in-Chief for the excellence of the manœuvres, expressing the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the review.

The Amir left the review in a motor car which he now uses on all occasions and considers a horse carriage as waste of time.

The road between the Palace and the Parade Ground were lined with feudal retainers wearing a variety of picturesque uniforms carrying quaint old arms, umbrellas and banners with elephants and horses richly comparisoned with gold and silver trappings. The scene was a mass of colour most impressive.

After the review the Amir, accompanied by the Maharaja, Sir Henry McMahon, the Duke of Manchester and a small party of Afghan Sirdars and British Officers had their first Tiger shoot. Two tigers were killed, one falling to the rifle of the Amir and the other to that of Major Victor Brooke.

VISIT TO THE HISTORIC FORT.

This morning the Amir between 8 and 9 accompanied by the Maharaja and party drove in a motor car to the Fort and inspected the Man Mandir palace built in the reign of Raja Man Singh in the 15th century, also the two Jain temples, one larger and one smaller, the Sas Bahn temples built circa eleventh century and Telika Mandir, temple with ruins and the statue of Buddha. Telika Mindir bears an inscription at the entrance gate recording its rescue from neglect; also the Sas Bahn temples of the completion of repairs by the Government of India under the direction of the Curator of Ancient Monuments with the joint assistance of the Maharaja Scindia. The object lesson of the Amir's visit is thus plain. His Highness entered by the Urwy gate through the Happy Valley passing the huge figure of Buddha at the entrance, returning by the same route. The Man Mandir palace is that distinguished at the nearer view of eastern end by some six or more turrets wearing decorative fragments on bastions beneath in blue and green enamel—now a lost art—masses of nestlike building stretching as a honeycomb between the towers of the palace constituting the main outstanding feature in the fort. An interesting tradition of the Gwalior Fort is that it once contained, unknown to the Foreign Office, twenty five crores value in bar gold as buried stores.

SECOND DAY'S SHIKAR GIVEN UP.

The Amir should have proceeded to Singhpur to-day in further quest of tiger, several more having been located since yesterday by the beaters, almost all the available men in the State being impressed to beat up the surrounding country. The Amir however feeling fatigued after yesterday's exertion cancelled to-day's big shoot and has rested all day since his visit to the Fort. His Highness probably leaves for Delhi by a Special about 11-30 p. m. The Afghan troops are already entraining by the first Special which leaves about 8 p. m.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S TIGER SHOOT.

The shikar arranged for the Amir will therefore fall to the guns of the Duke of Manchester and party who go out to-morrow, His Grace being particularly keen on tiger shikar.

HINDUS GRATEFUL FOR THE ORDER REGARDING COWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JULLUNDUR, JANUARY 20.

To-day a meeting of the Hindu citizens was held in the premises of the Punjab Medical Hall, Jullundur city, under the presidency of Doctor Pandit Ramnath to show their heartfelt gratitude to His Highness the King of Afghanistan for His Highness' forbidding absolutely the slaughter of kine on the ensuing Id day in Delhi. The meeting was over with a resolution that thanks be conveyed to His Highness the Amir Habulla Khan by wire for His Highness' benevolence towards the feelings of the Hindus. It is hoped that this noble verdict must be obeyed by all pious philanthropic leading Mohamedans of the other countries in honour of the Amir's visit to India.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

The Amir's Deep Interest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 19.

As an instance of the interest which the Aligarh College has evoked in the Amir may be mentioned the fact that whilst the Members of the Cawnpore Mahomedan Deputation were being introduced to His Majesty he asked Hafiz Hidayet Husain the Barrister if he also had graduated at Aligarh. On being informed in the affirmative His Highness expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen at Aligarh on the previous day.

HANDSOME DONATIONS PAID.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 20.

The Amir has paid the promised donation of Rs. 20,000 to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and also the first year's annual grant of Rs. 6,000,

A donation of Rs. 10,000 for instruction in *Fikah* (Theology) has been promised by Haji Ahmed Mahomed Khan of Bhikampur in honour of His Highness the Amir's visit.

Another donation of of Rs. 7,000 has been promised by Nawab Syed Sardar Ali Khan of Bombay for the Amir's Arabic scholarship.

Raja Naushad Ali Khan of Oudh has promised Rs. 3,000 for a room in the Female Normal School buildings.

AMIR'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

Alteration of Date.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The date of His Highness the Amir's arrival at Calcutta has been changed to January 28th at 8 a. m.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH REPORTS.

Results for the Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Administration Reports of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1905-6 shows that Earnings of the year were Rs. 16,66,232 or a decrease of Rs. 27,371 on those for 1904-5. The Expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,91,864 as compared with Rs. 10,77,679 during 1904-5 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,85,815.

The net result is a profit of Rs. 7,74,368 for the year. This on a total capital expenditure of 143 1/2 lakhs gives a dividend of 5·4 per cent.

There were no interruptions or stopping of traffic between Karachi and Teheran. Between Teheran and London the Company's lines were totally interrupted for over 21 days, mainly due to the revolutionary troubles in Russia.

On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople, lasting 41 days, and the working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory.

Three hundred and ninety-eight acts of wilful damage were reported during the year on the Teheran-Bushire section, and the amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages was Krans 7,051.

Two hundred and eleven thousand messages containing 2 1/2 million words were transmitted.

QUETTA SOLDIERS' CLUB.

The Lieutenant Governor's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 18.

In the course of his Address at the opening of the extension of the Soldiers Club at Quetta—a splendid institution of unrivalled completeness—Lieutenant-General Smith Dorrien, its President, said:—"When I came to Quetta in 1903, there were practically no decent recreation grounds for men who, to while away a spare hour were driven to the bazaars. Now, however, Cricket, Hockey and Football grounds had been formed by subscriptions raised by Commanding Officers and from results of amateur entertainments. The Government lent Rs. 35,000 for the Club House, and last April Lord Kitchener induced them to lend another Rs. 50,000 which enabled us to complete the building. Soldiers pay eight annas a month to the Club. The Sub-Committee consists of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. They make their own rules and enforce them. I was very anxious to avoid any idea of military restraint in the Club and I explained to the Sub-Committee that if I misbehaved myself in my London Club, *i.e.*, got drunk or indulged in rowdyism I should receive notice from the Committee, informing me of my temporary suspension or permanent expulsion from the Club; and that if they were capable of running the Club they must do the same, and military policemen would never be seen inside it. Some of you may remember last year how at one time there was considerable amount of drunkenness in the Club and how I addressed the garrison and told them that I was afraid I had misled the Commander-in-Chief, for I had told him that soldiers now-a-days were quite different class of men from those who joined service 20 years ago and that they were sufficiently educated and refined to be trusted to run a club on some lines as officers clubs without military restraint. I warned them at the same time that much as I had the project at heart, unless drinking discontinued I should risk the loss of profits and allow nothing but teetotal drinks to be sold in the club. I am much touched by the way these words of mine have been regarded, for since then the behaviour in the club has been circumspect."

The building of the club is quite a unique one in India.

NEPAL AND CORDITE MANUFACTURE.

Inspection of a Large Indian Factory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 20.

By special permission of the Government of India, Colonel H. N. Rosa, Executive Engineer of the Nepal Government, yesterday visited the Cordite Factory Powerhouse at Katary in company with Major D. M. Babington, R. A., Superintendent. The Powerhouse is an unique one in India, for it is from this electricity obtained at the waterfalls at Katary that the whole Cordite Factory at Aruvankad is worked up.

IMPORTANT MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

Dismissed Without Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 18.

Before Mr. Justice Boddam in the Madras High Court to-day, the important case in which Messrs. Volkart Brothers sought to recover from the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company Rs. 7,150 being the amount paid by plaintiffs to S. S. V. Paramasivam Pillay on a policy of insurance issued by Messrs. Wilson and Co. defendant's agents in Madras, in respect of certain goods shipped by s. s. Secundra, was concluded. His Lordship dismissed the suit and ordered each party to bear its own costs.

ROHRI-HYDERABAD CANAL IN SIND.

Survey Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 18.

The Government of India has finally sanctioned a detailed survey of the proposed Rohri-Hyderabad Canal which, if constructed, will have marvellous effect upon the development of Sind Agriculture. The survey work is to be taken in hand as soon as Mr. T. Summers, Superintending Engineer, returns from leave, which he is expected to do by this mail, and will be supervised by him.

PILGRIMS AT CALCUTTA.

Many Deaths from Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

Steamers have been disgorging thousands of pilgrims who have returned from Saugor at Chandpal Ghat.

There have been many deaths from cholera and other causes.

THE SARA BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The Ganges Bridge Committee sat at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, taking evidence. Mr. Houghton, Chief Engineer, E. B. S. Railway, considered that no one site possessed any special advantage over others.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP BHARA, JANUARY 19.

My last letter described to you the action of our cavalry, the successful manner in which the left bank of the river Mula had been cleared, and, of all the most important, the detailed information of the position they had contributed.

But even in the era of the flint-lock musket, it was not on Cavalry alone that Generals relied for all that they required before committing their troops to battle. To Napoleon, Cavalry was one of his many sources; personal observation must be the surest means of all, and personal reconnaissance of the enemy's position has been a prominent factor during the past few days.

A General, before he commits himself to an attack, has much to consider. War is a struggle between two human intelligences more possibly than between two masses of men, and the General does not entirely give his attention to numbers and to position. He looks beyond them across to the enemy's lines, until he reaches the quarter inhabited by his foe; and then placing himself in that leader's place, he realises his weakness and his strength, the flank of which he is most apprehensive; and, thus considering, gathers for himself from the enemy's point of view the risks he has to run.

History has taught us how great a part the appreciation or neglect of the capacities of ground has played in every campaign. The physical features of the battlefields of Austerlitz and the Green Hills of Plevna deprived the manœuvres carried out upon them of much of their risk. Every master of tactics decides how every locality can be turned to account in battle. To us it was essential to capture the Bluff and Bluff Ridge, and to make good our footing there, and from it to direct our movements against the main position.

On the evening of the 16/17th the artillery moved out at dusk to prepare emplacements from which to open fire on the enemy's position at dawn with special reference to the overwhelming of the Bluff with fire. The morning of the 17th saw a general bombardment, the Bluff and Bluff Ridge being swept with sharpnel, whilst the blockhouse near the river was the special target of the 6·3 inch Howitzers. To the long line of Infantry crouching behind the crest line of Tiger's Kloof and Tiger's Tail, this must have been a vivid picture. It was under this roof of screaming shell that the Infantry pushed forward, but in vain. The nature of the enemy's defence on the Bluff refused to our infantry the power of further advance. General Greenfield decided that the troops must wait to push forward under cover of darkness, and then entrench themselves in position on the left bank of the Mula, so as to bring a powerful rifle fire to bear at close range upon the Bluff.

If the confusion of battle is to be lessened, time must be allowed to enable a leader to frame and communicate his plans; a careful arrangement of the battle secures the simultaneous and collectivf employment of the troops: it spares bloodshed, it recoups cost. This lull, when the infantry could advance no further was spent, by the General-in-Chief in indicating to his subordinate Generals his further schemes.

A renewed bombardment was to take place at dusk, and after nightfall our cavalry was to operate against enemy's right; the infantry were to be withdrawn at dark, assemble at given points, from thence to march to new positions indicated to them on the left bank of the Mula; the artillery were to prepare and occupy advanced positions to support the infantry in their fresh entrenchment. Every soldier comprehends the difficulty of manœuvring and entrenching by night. To allot to each battalion and Commanding Officer its specific task requires careful reconnaissance, clear and comprehensive orders, so that all shall understand the general design, the part he has himself to play, and the manner in which he is to co-operate with others. By this means only is intelligent combination and resolute action obtained; to frame such orders, ample practice, a cool brain, knowing what it intends to do, and how it is to be done, is required. Moreover, unless the troops are well trained and can work in absolute silence, even the clearest and most comprehensive orders will probably fail to produce the desired results. No slight demand had then been made upon the units of the attacking force, and how were they complied with?

Two squadrons of the Cavalry advancing directly to the East swam in inky darkness the Mula river; save the splashing of the water as the horses plunged into stream not a sound was to be heard. Rafts were improvised for the conveyance of the arms and saddlery, one squadron utilising charpoys floated by mussack pakhals, the other bodies of bullock carts supported on beams. Each squadron was across complete within an hour, no mean feat, as any expert would admit. On landing they entrenched themselves on the bank of the river and daybreak opened fire on the right enemy's trenches on Sus Hill. The remainder of the brigade made a wide detour to outflank the enemy's right. Dawn found the artillery in their new advanced positions and the infantry dug well in, in the exact positions ordered, not a yard had brigade or regiments overlapped each other.

The G. O. C. Attacking Force has truly taken full value of the hours of darkness, when the enemy's fire has had perforce to cease.

It was at the close of operations, yesterday morning, that the unfortunate accident occurred to Lieut.-Genl. Richardson, as already wired to you yesterday. It appears that while crossing over some bad ground, his horse put its foot in a hole and fell; and it is feared that the General's collar-bone is broken.

EXAMINATION PAPERS FRAUD CASE.

Further Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, JANUARY 18.

The case in which Lakshmana Reddy was charged under sections 108, 116 and 403, I. P. C., with having instigated Gopalakrishnaiyah and Latchmaniyah to commit the offence for which they were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, namely attempt to bribe Mr. Plumbe, the Manager of the S. P. C. Press, University Printers, to obtain for them Matriculation Examination question papers, came on for hearing to-day. Mr Richmond who appeared for the accused asked for a short adjournment of the case as he had not received copies of the proceedings in the case against Gopalakrishnaiyah and Latchmanaiyah for which he applied. Mr. Adam, Crown Prosecutor, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that under the orders of Government he had put in a revision petition in the High Court against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistate asking for enhancement of the sentence on the two accused. It is understood that on behalf of the two accused the question whether they had committed any offence at all would be raised in the High Court. If this contention were allowed there would be no case against Lakshmana Reddy. In these circumstances Mr. Adam agreed to a postponement of the case which was accordingly adjourned to the 6th proximo.

DEATH OF A PUNJAB JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

A Cable messages announces the death at Menton of the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Stogdon, late Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

Mr. Stogdon had entered the Civil Service in 1864, was appointed to the Chief Court in 1892, and resigned through ill health in 1898, with a great reputation for efficiency.

ARBUTHNOT RELIEF FUND.

Ooty A. D. C's. Benefit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 20.

The Ootacamund Amateur Dramatic Club gives two performances of the Second in Command at Wellington Theatre on 24th and 25th instant in aid of the Arbuthnot Relief Befund.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 16.

FACILITIES.

Not all the world is as sublimely satisfied as the "Sind Gazette," witness the remarks of Sir Bradford Leslie K. C. I. E. Chairman of the Northern Punjab Railway, at the Company's last annual meeting in London:—

"We still suffer from congestion of traffic in consequence of the failure of the Secretary of State to provide sufficient rolling stock for our traffic, but we understand that additional rolling stock is under construction for the North Western State Railway which works our line.

In 1904 a Committee was appointed to advise on a scheme for making adequate provision for the present and future needs of the Port of Karachi. The trade of the port has been and is increasing so rapidly that in my opinion the proposals in the Committee's report dated March 1905, for increasing and improving the appliances at the port, are inadequate and not of the radical nature that they should be; and by the time that they are brought into use they will be found to be as insufficient and obsolete as the present facilities now are. Since this Company's line was opened in 1897, the import and export trade of the port has doubled, towards which the Company's line has contributed its quota; and in view of the important development of irrigation works in the Punjab, the merchandise trade of the port should more than double itself again in the next ten years. But unless the facilities at Karachi are correspondingly extended and remodelled on the latest improved type, this Company's traffic, in common with that of the Punjab at large, must be subject to restriction, whilst trade which should flow naturally to Karachi will go to Bombay. I make no apology for drawing attention to this subject, because the welfare of the Southern Punjab Railway is largely dependent upon the adequacy of the shipping accommodation of the Port of Karachi. Without adequate and modern facilities Karachi can never serve its purpose as the natural outlet for the trade of the whole of the Punjab."

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce will probably be interested in the following extract from the minutes of the Port Trust:—

"PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF CLAIMED GOODS.

Read report dated 12th December 1906 of the Sub-Committee appointed under Board's Resolution No. 425 dated 9th November 1906, to revise the scale of charges for the storage of claimed goods and to report generally on the question whether warehouse accomodation should be built at once or should be dealt with in laying out the New Import Yard.

Resolution.—The Sub-Committee's proposals are approved. The Manager and Secretary to report accordingly."

Now what are these proposals? Is it merely a coincidence that Mr. Edaljee Dinshaw has ceased to advertise his fine new godowns?

SHORTAGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Great complaints are being made that now, when the wheat trade is stagnant, so many delays are occurring in the bringing down of cotton and seeds. Of the latter, Toria, the early bastard rape seed, is in full season. Its season, however, is a short one, and it comes hard on exporters, that with seed duly bought and ready for despatch, tonnage taken up and exchange sold, all their business should be entirely deranged for want of railway wagons. But is it want of wagons or of management? If there are trucks for 10,000 tons *per diem* of wheat in June, why not trucks for the so very much smaller quantity of Toria, in January?

THE REDDEST TAPE ON RECORD.

The following is not an excerpt from Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll, or Bernard Shaw but from the sober records of the Port Trust, of which the Collector of Customs is *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman:—

"Read correspondence between the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, which originated with a request by the Manager and Secretary for the usual permission being granted to dispose of the rubbish,—hoop bands and other scrap—collected in the Yard, off packages, metal sheets, etc., in order to clear the Yard. The Chief Collector of Customs claims to levy a duty on the rubbish on the ground that proof has not been furnished—although it is admitted they may be "pieces of the materials used in packing goods"—that duty was originally paid on the hoop bands, etc., along with the goods; that ordinarily the rubbish should be treated as unclaimed, under Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act; but in consideration of the trouble and expense the Port Trust have undergone in endeavouring to clear the Yard of the rubbish, the Chief Collector of Customs is prepared to permit the Port Trust to clear the rubbish, the claims of Government being sufficiently protected if Customs duty, which will amount to about Re. 1, is paid thereon.

Resolution.—The Board consider the demand of the Chief Collector of Customs an unnecessary display of "red tape," the legality of which is questionable, but in order to save further waste of time, the Manager and Secretary should pay the Collector of Customs one rupee, and dispose of the rubbish.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Managing Committee of the Municipality, having recommended that the plot of land measuring 5,000 square yards situated between the Roburiate Factory and the New Jail be handed over to Government for a Lazaretto, the subject will be placed before a meeting of the Corporation on the 22nd instant.

A few days previous to Dr. Kaka proceeding to Bombay on short leave a meeting was held at the house of the President of the Municipality at which there were present, Mr, Brunton, Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Kaka and Mr. Framroze, when it was resolved as an experiment to wash 5,000 houses in Karachi with Pesterine. The work has been making very good progress under the personal supervision of Mr. Byrne, the Chief Inspector, and his assistants. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest.

THE COMING OF THE AMIR.

As far as can be learned, nothing has yet been settled as to what reception shall be given the Amir by Karachi, and it is almost to be feared that supineness in our leading men may cause the Amir's visit to Karachi to be a most grevious anti-climax to the whole tour.

Yet, there can be no city in the peninsular of greater interest than Karachi to Habibulla.

If you talk of progress, Karachi, in seventy years, has sprung from a mere hamlet of poor fisher-folk, in huts along the seashore of a desert, to a substantial, thriving and well ordered city of nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants.

If you talk of trade, of what port in the world can the trade be of more interest to the Amir than the trade of Karachi? It is from our wharves are shipped the Kandahar wools that swell so roundly the Royal Afghan's revenues; it is from our yards are cleared the myriad articles required from Europe by the Amir's Court and State.

To the warrior king of a Warlike people, of even greater interest than trade and profit, must be all that appertains to arms. Karachi is the national base for all military operations in the North West. Here would the troopships disgorge men and munitions of war to defend the integrity of the buffer state, to secure whose immunity from Russian domination so much counsel and pressure have been expended, to defend which no risks of blood and money would be spared or grudged.

In short, of all the maritime cities in the wide, wide world, whether in peace or war, Karachi is peculiarly the Amir's own.

What efforts will be made to enable it to be shown that Karachi is fully equal to all the calls that the Amir's interests can ever make upon her?

Will the Menora Fort display its defensive powers with guns and gunners, mines and men?

Will there be a review of the warships in these waters to show the Amir of what sort is the great fleet that keeps open and safe the highways of the seas of the world?

Will the Officer Commanding the station organise a military display to include the landing and despatch of troops to show Karachi's sufficiency as a military base?

What will the Amir be shown of the gentler arts of peace? Will the trade capacity of the port and railway (such as it is) be demonstrated? Will the Madressah be allowed to show what education on the best lines is and what it can do for the sons of Islam?

Will anything be done outside the mere civil and military official reception?

Now is Karachi's chance to press forward the matter of the Kandahar Railway so long ago surveyed for.

But it is high time that schemes were organised and preparations taken in hand if the Amir's visit is to be epoch-making in the close-linked interests of Karachi and Afghanistan, and not merely another wasted opportunity.

THE Lieut

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

Another card of eight events was served up on Saturday and again the racing was of a high order, a Horse and Pony race figuring and the race for new ponies being split up into three. It was in favour of the Bookies who had an opportunity of making good books on almost every event, so good was the betting. Mujeed, a lad who has suddenly come to the fore, rode three capitally judged races.

The First Nursery Plate resulted in the downfall of a warm favourite in Lucky Prince who had his colours lowered by Nazar, a pony likely to do the Mathradas and Nanji stable some good, so solid was his win out in front all the way from the three furlongs after taking Lailan's place. Lucky Prince was badly beaten and Thuyyar came within a head of him after coming late. Lailan was reported to be lame but, be this as it may, he could have been placed had he been pushed.

The Little Arab Plate was even a greater upset and not the first that Byramji's stable suffered. Mint and Little Joker were thought to have it in safe keeping between them. Mint started out at evens but went out to twos whereas Little Joker contracted to 5 to 4. Young Gazelle cut out the running but was soon passed by Little Joker who looked a winner when he sailed round the bend with the lead. Shanwar was not easily shaken off however, and the Favourite was first to go to pieces. Darley came up well under the whip, and by the stand, Willams suddenly flashed up on Mint. He was too late, and Shanwar had enough left in him to stay on and win an exciting race by a neck whereas it was hard to separate Mint from Darley with Advocate General coming remarkably well after lying some way back last to the distance.

Of the three upsets the Nursery Plates provided the second was the worst, Little Sanaya was strongly fancied as also Scipio but neither finished 1, 2, or 3. Saalnic followed the favourite out and later came into the lead promisingly but Anee, followed by Mahlik, came up from the ruck and the former won with something in hand. The winner's performance last week when he ran fourth in a race run in 1 min. 9 2/5 secs coming late, does not make this win so surprising.

The Newmarket Plate brought out quite a good field in which Killua was, of course, immediately installed an even money favourite though his price lengthened when place money came for Vocalist, Adelaide and Baritone and a rush for Gun Metal who won on her previous outing in 1 min. 3 secs., with 9st 12 lbs up and was now only asked to carry 8st 3lbs. Vocalist made the running and though caught and passed by Killua and Gun Metal, the proverbial sheet covered the three as they raced home. Baritone was lying about sixth at the bend, but on reaching the distance, or a trifle later, made a tremendous effort swerving almost on to the latter and just notched place money from Vocalist a mere head behind the black pony. Killua appeared well in hand but had Baritone's run come earlier, the result would have been hard to decid.

There was money for every horse in the Charni Road Plate, though Precious went out a very hot favourite being preferred to Tachreet who was kept at home. In this race the native lad Mujeed showed himself a capital judge of pace; he might have taken a lead of over ten lengths but took hold when he led Precious by five. The favourite appeared to be catching him at the bend but the reward of playing a waiting game in front came when Panala had very little difficulty in going away again in the straight and Hampstead, who beat the fast stopping favourite, never had a chance of catching him. After being the first to give the winner chase, Young Kaiser finished very well, though it is doubtful, if he could have beaten Precious. had Williams not refrained from punishing a beaten horse.

Antica, in the Church Gate Plate, won so readily that he is now a half-marked stayer with a good turn of speed. He went out equal favourite with Mudlool, but has improved far beyond him and passed Ashroff very comfortably in the run home at the distance. Vedas again cut out the pace, but it was evident he was not well in hand as Panala had been, and when Ashroff came out to give him chase he had not an ounce left in him. Osborne came well at the distance, but Mudlool sneaking in on the rails halved the third place with him though it was generally thought the former had won.

The Adelaide Plate with only five starters was a positive gift for Byramji's lot and the stable soon showed which way the wind lay by going for Comeback who went out very hot with Mandeville backed for the shop. Koko made the pace and had Mandeville beaten at the bend where Comeback drew up and, taking a half length lead from his stable companion, kept there the whole of the straight; Mandeville and Russley Rose finishing at a good interval behind the pair.

The last race was the Third Nursery Plate and for this Madras and Rackhan were backed as though the first two places were assured. Madras, as it happens, ran disappointingly, but Rackhan early came to the front and seemed to be going well till the bend where, despite his being eased, he swerved badly. Squire had just come with his run and was in time to feel the effect of that bump with the result that Mujeed dashed up on the outside and staved off Squire's challenge when he came again. Raekhan was again in blinkers though it's doubtful if this helps him much in negotiating the bend and he certainly proved himself a non-stayer. Details :—

THE FIRST NURSERY PLATE

Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners race value 150r over: once, 4lbs; twice 6lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas & Nanji's ch a h Nazzar, 8st 8lbs ..... Ames 1
Mr Kaita's ch a h Lucky Prince, 8st 4lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr Hamed Dawood's g a h Thuyyar. 8st 3lbs cd 8st 7lbs..... Forster 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Lailan, 9st 4lbs ..... C.B. Mahomed 3

Also Ran :—Anchor 8st 11lbs; Fadil 7st 4lbs; Shummer 8st 5lbs; Young Kolah 7st 4lbs; Shah Line 7st 13lbs cd 8st 3lbs; Collector 7st 11b; Mufrud 7st 10lbs.

(Winner trained by W. A. Fowler.)

Betting :—Evens Lucky Prince, 4 to 1 against Thuyyar, 8 to 1 Lailan, Nazzar and Shah Line.

The Race:—Lailan led out closely followed by Nazzar who took command at the three furlongs where Lucky Prince began to come up and passed Lailan on getting into the straight. Down the straight, Nazzar held them all safe and won easily by two lengths. A fast finish by Thuyyar got him third place by a head behind the second. Time—1 min. 10 2/5secs.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 520; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr Haji Ali Shah Bag's g a h Shanwar, 7st 10lbs ..... Mujeed 1
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint, 9st 3lbs ..... Williams 2
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby, 7st 11lbs cd 8st 11b ..... Ames 3
Hon. A. Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate-General, 7st ..... Kanai 4

Also Ran :—Little Joker 7st 13lbs; Young Gazelle 7st 11lbs.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorji.)

Betting :—5 to 4 against Little Joker, 2 to 1 Mint, 3 to 1 Darby, 10 to 1 Advocate-General, Twelves others.

The Race :—Young Gazelle jumped out by a clear length but was soon passed by Little Joker after the half mile where Shanwar drew up on the outside; Advocate-General last behind Mint. At the bend Shanwar went ahead and Darby later displaced Little Joker but could do nothing with Shanwar. Mint came with a great run on the outside but too late and finished a neck behind, a head in front of Darby with Advocate-General passing the favourite in a fast finish. Time—1min. 23 3/5secs.

THE SECOND NURSERY PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third. Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st 8lbs W. I. Penalties. Winners race value Rs. 153 or over: once, 4lbs; t ce 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Baya Bhalil's g a h Anne, 8st 5lbs...C.B.Mahomed 1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Matlik, 7st 7lbs...Kamad 2
Mr Hoosain bin Zaher's ch a h Salanic, 9st 8lbs ..... Forster 3
Mr H R Natu's g a h Little Sanaya, 8st-0 ch 8st 11bs ..... Oomer Khan 4

Also Ran.—Chum Ghuman 8st 6lbs; Happy Land 7st 4lbs; Namoos 8st 2lbs cd 8st 3lbs; Saeed 7st 4lbs cd 7st 7lbs; Grey Boy 7st 13lbs; Scipio 7st 11bs cd 7st 7lbs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

Betting:—6 to 4 against Little Sanaya, 3 to 2 Scipio 6 to 1 Matlik and Saeed, 10 to 1 Salanic, 12 to 1 Anee and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Little Sanaya led out and then gave way to Salanic, and at the bend Matlik and Anee drew up. Little Sanaya was done and Salanic looked a winner till C. B. wipped through on Anee and won a good race by three quarters, head between next two and the favourite a length off. Time :—1 min. 11 4-5secs.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S.'b aus g Killua, 10st 7lbs.....Oomer Khan
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's bl aus m Gun Metal, 8st 3lbs.....Ames 2
Mr W J Hutchins' bl aus g Baritone 8st 10lbs...Fisher 3
Mr John Morris' br aus g Vocalist 1st 2lbs cd 8st 4lbs.....William 4

Also Ran :—Royalist 8st 13lbs; Maraschino 7st: Adelaide 8st 8lbs; Russley Maid 6st 12lbs,

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Killua, 2 to 1 Gun Metal, 4 to 1 Vocalist, 5 to 1 Adelaid, 6 to 1 Baritone. Tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—From the raising of the barrier Vocalist jumped off just in front of Gun Metal, Killua a length behind, clear of the rest though Adelaide drew up later. At the bend Gun Metal drew up to the leader with Killua coming on the outside, Baritone coming from the ruck fully four lengths behind. At the distance, Killua, well in hand, took command from the other two with half a length dividing each. From near the stand, Baritone came with a tremendous rush swerving towards the judge's box, but just got his head in front of Vocalist a, a head behind Gun Metal, with Killua half a length in front. Time :—1 min 2 1/5 secs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.

Winner 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II, 3st 7lbs cd 6st 2 lbs ..... Mujeed 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 8st 2lbs ..... C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr D Runchordas' b a h Young Kaiser, 7st 4lbs ..... Kamad 3
Mr R R B'g a h Precious 10st 11b.....Williams 4

Also ran:—Skylark 8st 13lbs Mooreed 8st 4lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

Bettink:—6 to 1 on Precious, 5 to 1 against Mooreed, 6 to 1 Panala, Skylark and Hampstead and 7 to 1 Young Kaisar.

The Race :—Panala led out and early took a four length lead from Young Kaiser with Precious close up. At the five furlongs, the lead was five lengths and Precious came out in pursuit. At the three, Hampstead followed and drew up at the bend with Panala going easy and Precious was done with at the distance where Hampstead passed him and he eased up giving way also to Young Kaiser. Won by four lengths, one between next two. Time :—2 mins 7secs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over, 15 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. penalties—Winners since 31st March 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; thrice, 10 lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date races value as above of aggregate value Rs. 1,000 or over, 4lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica, 8st 10lbs...Kamad 1
Mr D Runchordas' g a h Ashrof, 9st 2lbs...Robertson 2
Razak bl r a h Osborne 8st 13lbs..... Oomer Khan 3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool, 8st 11bs cd 8st 3lbs..... William 4

Also Ran :—Vedas 9st 6lbs; Settler 8st; Wadi 9st 5lb Breechloader 8st; Caravan 7st 13lbs; Nagashi 7st 2lbs: Honey 8st 1 lb.

(Winner trained by owner.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Mudlood and Antica, 7 to 1 Vedas, 8 to 1 Osborne and Settler, 10 to 1 Wadi and Ashroff.

The Race:—Vedas streaked away five lengths in front of Osborne, Wadi, and Settler, till at the five furlongs Mudlool came up third and Ashroff came through and collared Vedas at the bend, Rounding it Antica came alongside and had him settled, winning by three-quarters, Mudlool showed on the rails with Osborne and the two dead heated two lengths off. Time :—1 min. 38 2/5secs.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.

Winners Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14st 2lbs and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. R R S' b aus g Comeback, 10st 3lbs.....Williams 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's b raus g Koko, 7st 10lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr Vaid's b aus m Mandeville, 8st 6lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose, 9st7lbs. Oomer Khan 4

Also Ran :—Achievement, 6st 12lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Comeback, 3 to 1 against Russley Rose, 4 to 1 Mandeville, 8 to 1 Koke and 20 to 1 Achievement.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

The Race ;—Koko led out by a good length from Mandeville with Comeback third and the black took second place at the three fuolongs and level with the leader at the bend and from here he held them all safe winning by three-quarters, two lengths between next two, Time.—8 min. 16 1/5 secs.

THE THIRD NURSERY PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Haji Ali Kader's b a h Caroon, 7st 11b cd 7st 2lbs..... Mujeed 1
Mr Adil's g a h Squire, 8st..... Heeroo 2
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's b a h Rackhan, 8st 5lbs..... Ames 3
Mr Abdul Mohan Mana's ch a h Madras, 8st 8lks ..... Williams 4

Also Ran :—Dhoora 8st 11lbs Supporter 8st 2lbs cd 8st 3lbs: Albert Victor 8st 11lbs; Ragub 7st 11bs; Spearmint 8st 11lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Madras, 5 to 2 Rackhan, 4 to 1 Dhoora, 5 to 1 Squire, 8 to 1 Caroon.

The Race :—Rackhan led out a length from Supporter and Caroon who took second place at the bend where Rackhan went wide and bumped Squire badly letting Caroon up on the outside and going ahead he won by three-quarters, half between next two; poor fourth. Time:—1 min. 9 3/5 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The Second Meeting comprising three days racing was brought to a close this evening with a card of seven events, two of which were the last of the big prizes given by the C. T. C., namely, the Hooghly Plate of Rs. 3,000, and the Merchants' Plate of Rs. 5,000. These went, respectively, to Mr. Dartmoor the owner of Amyas and to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, owner of Mallard. We have new had, since 1st December, twelve days' racing, ten in Calcutta and two at Tollygunge; and the cry is still for more. The executive have accordingly arranged for a continuance of the series of extra meetings, and a progamme of six events for the Fourth Extra on Saturday next has already been issued, the proceeds of that meeting will be given in aid of the funds of Lady Minto's Fete. The meeting will also be the last in which the up-country contingent will be able to fully participate before betaking themselves to fresh fields. We expect, therefore, a bumper meeting on the 26th. The Lucknow fixture with its great pony race, the Civil Service Cup is in the first week of February, so we are not likely to have our Fifth Extra before the 9th of that month. Of course the glorious weather we are having has much to do with it, and if it continues fine and cool there is no reason to doubt that we shall have our full supply of extra meetings up to the first week of March.

To return to the present meeting.—The afternoon was fine and the attendance was large. Lord and Lady Minto with their young son and daughter arrived just before the big race and remained to the end. Bookmakers had the best of exchanges as only three favourites got home. The proceedings commenced with the Pony Purse which resolved itself into a match between Wal and Circus Girl, Claribell having scratched. Wal was quickly made an odds on favourite and justified his support by winning from end to end.

The Selling Handicap followed. Scott's stable elected to go with Master Charlie and eliminated Galley Slave and Rose-land. The rest went to the post. Master Charlie was made favourite and started at twos, Foy standing next in demand at fives, and Presbyterian, Gum, Downland and Bouquet, all at sixes. In the straight, the issue seemed to be between the first two, but Bullock brought up Foy with a rush and, challenging in front of the Stand, won a well-ridden race by a neck, a head only separating the second and third. This was the finest finish of the day. The winner was put up for sale and bought in for Rs. 2,600.

The third race was the Belvedere Pony Plate, and favouritism was divided between Silphoe and Wakeful, but though the former had a prominent position at the half distance he could not last off, and was passed by Wakeful and Jolly Roger. Lady Veera and Duplex led up to the old Stand and were passed by Psalm who took the lead, was never headed, and won.

The Big Race of the day, the Merchants Plate, came next. Fitzgrafton, as was expected, scratched, and Bundook followed suit. Only seven were declared to start, and Mallard was installed favourite, starting at 6 to 4 on, with Kipling, The Master and Foot-print next in demand. At the distance, Mallard came up and settled Kipling, but opposite the Stand, O'Neill on Foot Print made a most determined challenge and, after exciting Lyon, came up at the end and beat Kipling, for third place.

The principal sprint race, the Hooghly Plate followed, Paddy's Darling scratched, the stable electing to go with Dulcimar. Manlock started as favourite at twos but made no show whatever, and Amyas was at one time on offer at eights. From the start he took the lead, was never headed, and won by a neck in the fast time of 1 min. 1 2/5 secs.

A large field of sixteen went out for the Bhowanipore Plate. Five to one was laid against the field and Camira, Bundah and Bell Dhu were quoted at this price. Rustile again got away with the lead, closely pursued by Swindle, and Camir's Rustile stayed on and won by three-quarters of a length.

The last race was the City Plate and eleven went to the post out of fourteen. It soon got abroad that Beauners was a soft thing, and he was driven from threes to six, too four against. The *good* thing, however, came off to the disgust of several bookmakers who were reported to have lost heavily.

THE PONY PURSE.

J D Scott's Wal 7st 8lbs ..... Kaesen 1
Galstaun's Circus Girl 7st 2lbs ..... Melsom 2

Betting :—2 to 1 on Wal and 3 to 4 against Circus Girl.

The Race—Wal assumed a slight lead of the other till the old Stand. Both were level and they raced abreast till the turn for home where Wal again came to the front and cantering in easily won by three lengths.

Time—1min 32 3/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 14 on the winner.

THE SELLING HANDICAP.

Charles Foy 8st 3lbs..... Bullock 1
Avasia's Presbyterian 10st 11b ..... Firth 2
Marshall's Master Charlie 8st 10lbs ..... Southall 3
Rodocanachi's Downland 8st 9lbs ..... Fraser 4

Also ran.—Gum 9st 4lbs; Spring Lock 8st 6lbs Woodbine 8st 4lbs; Boquet 8st 4lbs; Thetis 8st 3lbs; Defendant 8st 11b; Bucenteur 7st 10lbs and Nirvana 7st 8lbs.

Betting :—Evens Master Charlie; 5 to 1 against Gum, Down-land and Boquet; 6 to 1 Presbyterian and Foy; 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Master Charlie and Gum soon assumed the lead and keeping in front till the three furlong Master Charlie drew ahead and held a clear lead till from the distance Presbyterian began to come up and gradually wearing down Master Charlie looked all the over winner till near the big Stand, Foy came with a run and snatched the verdict by a neck, with a head between the second and third and two and half lengths between the other two.

Time—1min 16secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 58 on the winner; Rs. 23 Rs. 41 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE BELVEDORE PONY PLATE.

Bell's Psalm 9st 11b ..... Firth 1
Ramshaw's Wakeful 9st 4lbs ..... Bray 2
Colonel Beaver's Jolly Roger 8st 10lbs .....Baichan 3
Galstaun's Silphoe 8st 11lbs ..... Robinson 4

Also ran.—Matalgia 9st 7lbs; Lady Vera 8st 3lbs and Duplex II 7st 12lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Silphoe; 5 to 2 against Wakeful; 5 to 1 Psalm; 6 to 1 Jolly Roger and Duplex and 10 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Duplex was first to show on release from the gate but shortly Lady Vera came to the front and led to the old Stand where Psalm displaced him and took a clear lead, followed next by Silphoe, and these two kept in front till near the Big Stand, Wakeful and Jolly Roger came with strong efforts, but Psalm going well won by half a length with a neck between the second and third and three quarters lengths between the others,

Time.—1min 14 1/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 66 on the winner, Rs. 28 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE MERCHANTS PLATE.

Honourable Mr. Apcar's Mallard 9st 11b .....Vining 1
Desoyar's Footprint 6st 5lbs (carried 7st 11b) ..... O'Neil 2
Galstaun's Prince Lyon 6st 5lbs (carried 6st 11lbs.) ..... Melsom 3
Marshall's Kipling 7st 4lbs..... Baichan 4

Also ran :—The Master 6st 11lbs (carried 6st 12lbs); Contest 6st (carried 6st 5lbs) and Blitzen 6st (carried 6st 12lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Ballard; 4 to 1 against Kipling; 6 to 1 the Master and Foot-print; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Kipling attended by Prince Lyon at once made the running with The Master lying last where he was soon joined by Blitzen, and then the two remained in the rear all through till the turning. At the one and quarter mile post Contest went up to Kipling and the former shortly assumed the lead which he kept to the six furlongs were Kipling again took the lead followed by Contest, Mallard, Prince Lyon and Footprint. Then at the quarter mile Mallard challenged Kipling and at the home turn Mallard was in front but shortly Footprint coming with a run got level, but Mallard stayed him out on the post and won by a head with three lengths between the second and third and half a length between the others.

Time—2mins 35 2-5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19 on the winner; Rs, 13 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE HOOGLY PLATE.

Dartmoor's Amyas 8st 3lbs..... Kalson 1
Ditto's Sacristan 9st..... Bullock 2
Holme's Anna Mulloch 8st 3lbs..... O'Neil 3
Galstaun's Dulcimer 7st 8lbs ..... Melsom 4

Also ran.—Manlock 7st 8lbs carried 7st 10lbs; Martanique 7st 6lbs and Dermaut 6st 12lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Manlock; 5 to 1 Sacristan, Amyas, Annanulloch and Dulcimer and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Amyas was the quickest out of the machine and led from Dulcimer to the half mile bend, where Dulcimer got abreast. Then from the home turn Amyas again drew out and was leading up the straight, when near the Stand Sacristan and Anna Mulloch challenged but could not quite get on terms with Amyas who won by a neck with a length between the second and third and two lengths between the others.

Time—1min 1 2 5 secs,

The Totalisator paid Rs. 82 on the winner Rs. 42 and Rs. 37 for places.

THE BHOWANIPUR PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Rustile 9st 4lbs.....Vining 1
Marshall's Camira 9st 6lbs..... Kaeson 2
Mistress Grosser's Swindle 6st 13lbs carried 7st 3lbs. ..... Manley 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's Flotsam 9st 6lbs .....C Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Honest Lady 11st 7lbs; Lady Meta 10st :: Florris 9st 12lb; Jack Sheppard 9st 11lbs; Jolly Abbot 9st 10lbs; Pendred 9st 9lbs; Lady Anna 8st 5lbs; Bundah 8st 3lbs; Windy 8st 3lbs; Belldhu 8st 2lbs; and Miss Trenton 6st 4lbs carried 6st 3lbs.

Betting :—5 to 1 against Jack Sheppard and Camira; 5 to 1 Bundah, Windy and Belldhu; 10 to 1 Flotsam. Rustile and Lady Anna; 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—From a beautiful start, Rustile at once showed in front closely attended by Camira and Swindle. These kept in front the whole way Rustile never being headed won by three quarter lengths with half a length between the second and third and one length between the others.

Time— 1 min 2 2/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 140 on the winner, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 for places.

THE CITY PLATE.

Deakin's Beaunero 7st 8lbs..... Kaeson 1
Honourable Mr. Apcar's Nakour 11st 3lbs.....Vining 2
B B's Leda 7st 10lbs..... Melsom 3
Dass' Insurrection 7st 3lbs..... O'Neil 4

Also ran.—Bundook 9st 2lbs; River-side; 8st 6lbs Lord Boyne 8st 6lbs. Black Duke 8st 4lbs; Boquet 8st 3lbs (carried 8st. 5lbs): Pennant 8st 5lbs and Refuge Bay 7st 9lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Beaunero; 3 to 1 against Black Duke; 4 to 1 Lord Boyne; 6 to 1 Leda ten and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Leda at once went to the front and soon the field was spread out Leda holding a long lead followed next in order by Insurrection, Nakour and Beaunero, the rest in a rack. Opposite the old Stand Beaunero began to improve his position and coming into the straight had in company with Nakour overhandled Insurrection. Then near the second class Stand Beaunero caught up the leader and drawing away won by two and a half lengths and one length between the second and third and four length between the others.

Time.—2 mins 55secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 32 on the winner; Rs. 19 Rs. 31 and Rs. 17 for places,

BOMBAY HUNT.

A collection of over 70 people assembled at the foot of the big hill at Sahar yesterday morning. There was a pleasantly cool feeling in the atmosphere and a fair amount of dew on the ground. The elements in consequence foreboded a good morning's sport, but the unexpected so often happens, and unfortunately only a poor gallop has to be recorded. The large wood beneath Sahar Hill which so frequently contains a jackal willing to place its running powers against those of our pack, was the first covert to be drawn, but unluckily without any tangible result. That there had been a jackal in this vicinity was evident, as hounds once spoke to a scent, but although they cast more than themselves all over the wood they were unable to hold to any definite line. Very reluctantly the huntsman had to admit that the covert was blank although he had done all that was humanly possible with a pack of hounds to find out the whereabouts of any object of the chase. The Master accordingly gave the order to draw the thick brushwood close to Sahar Church, and after some time the sudden music of the pack told us that a jackal was certainly here. Rushing out into the open, hounds lead us over a good stretch of rice fields in the direction of the Andheri-Vehar Road, but on nearing the road they unfortunately turned left-handed. It was doubtless the object of their quarry to cross the road, but the passing traffic must have turned him away. The growth of houses and market gardens all along this road, which only a very few years ago was a mere country lane, is the source of preventing many an excellent gallop in our now so very cramped hunting country, as a jackal, like a fox, is an animal of a shy disposition and when possible will always keep clear of civilization except when the pangs of hunger necessitate his taking more risks, but it is then only at night time when darkness comes to his aid that he can be induced to seek for articles of consumption anywhere in the neighbourhood of houses. The pack continued the hunt through the groves of Chuckla, which may be considered pretty from an artistic point of view, but the closeness of the trees and frequent very ugly-looking deep holes behoved riders to pick out their way with considerable caution. A few cactus hedges however required a certain amount of negotiating, and when once again we got into more open country we obtained a gallop over some fair paddy-fields as far as Jackal Hill, but scent was palpably poor and the pace in consequence was never much to shout about. The pack however still held to the scent of the hunted one with determination, and piloted us as far as the Railway Line. The recent disaster to the pack and the utter impossibility of riding through the gardens on the south side of the Railway cause the Master to order the pack to be stopped. With his customary eagerness to give us the best of sport he took hounds across the Andheri-Vehar Road, and tried in various parts of the Marole Valley to find another jackal, but without success. The sun was growing much stronger, and with the ground getting drier conditions were all against the pack being able to give us another gallop, and eventually the endeavour to discover the hiding-place of another jackal had to be abandoned. As before stated it can only be described as a poor morning's sport, but with the ever-increasing building of residential bungalows and the laying out of fresh market-gardens, covering acres of land, it is remarkable that these practically blank days only occur occasionally.

JACK AL

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACE.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENTS.)

As far as the larger yachts go, Saturday must be written down in the annals of the Club as having been a poor one for sport. The breeze was poor and the entries were small. Fortunately matters were balanced to a certain extent by the sporting and interesting race afforded by the small boats, the issue of which was not only in doubt up till the bitter end but is still undecided pending the result of a protest.

About three o'clock it looked very much as if the officer of the day had not been attending to his business as wind was conspicuous by its absence, and the little that seemed inclined to spring up was all over the place, in fact, not long before the start of the first race, a heated argument was in progress on the schooner as to whether the wind was West by South or North. Fortunately a breeze sprang up from the westward just before the start of the first race which gradually improved and was enough to enable all the races to be finished in good time if nothing more.

Only three boats turned out for the A class race, Sapphire being an absentee, with her flag at half mast owing to a bereavement in her owner's family. All three boats were very nervous about the start. Turquoise was over the first of the lot but even she was a good half minute after the gun. Melody came along near the Schooner with a fine head of speed on a bit later, with Eileen almost level but not going so fast. Running down to South Karanja, Eileen got away a bit but not as far as she would have liked though she had a fair lead when she rounded. Melody was ahead of Turquoise and kept a head of her beating up to Sunk Rock. Eileen had increased her lead on the close haul and bore away for the long run to North Karanja buoy well in the van. Melody still kept her place in front of Turquoise. The latter never had much of a chance with her smaller sail plan till too late in the day. It was a dead beat home and though Turquoise went a little better with her sheets in, and in the improving breeze, she never could catch Melody. Melody won first prize with two and a half minutes to spare.

Only four boats entered for the B Class and of these only three started, Trixie being an absentee, Sayonara was first over the line making great struggles to get a spinnaker set under decidedly unfavourable circumstances. She had been set the stiff task of beating Pixie without any time and made a gallant effort to do it. On the long reach from South to North Karanja buoy she fairly held Pixie and beat Erin but on the beat home in the freshening breeze the bigger boat beat her though only by a narrow margin.

For the small boat race eight sported racing flags. Just before the start Tomtit carried away something but the frantic efforts of skipper and crew to repair damages wore crowned with success and she was able to get away from her moorings before the five-minutes gun. As usual in this class the start was a splendid one, Meg could not have had six inches to spare at gun fire while Clutha was only a foot or so behind her. Lapwing went over in solitary state near the mark boat while Maud was over smartly in the middle of the line. On the whole Maud had the best of it as she was best served by the wind and she quickly showed in front. Lapwing was badly done and dropped astern. Tomtit soon showed that her damages were not serious and walked away in great style from the rest leaving them all standing. At North Karanja buoy she had a useful lead from Meg while all the rest were in a bunch. Midget, Clutha, Maud, and Jean were all together and some trouble occurred, Clutha being apparently the sufferer, being sandwiched between Midget and Jean and not being able to get her clear passage round the buoy. Rounding the buoy, Lapwing's managed to get past Maud and Coralie.

Lapwing followed by Maud and Coralie soon went round and stood to the south while the rest carried on on the port-tack. Midget followed suit after a bit and managed to cross Maud's bow while just too late for Lapwing. The latter gave her a neat weather-bow and the three then hung on to each other being soon joined by Clutha coming from the up-harbour side. The four boats then had a very pretty piece of cross-tacking in to the schooner. Lapwing lost a bit through having to pick up a topi and Clutha was round the schooner the first of the four though well astern of Tomtit and Meg. Clutha had nicely weather bowed Lapwing on the way in but the latter took it out of Maud, putting her about just at the schooner and getting past. Midget was going in great form and was just behind Clutha. Coralie was not far off and Jean was well inside her time as they started off to go round the short course. Running down to Middle Ground Buoy Tomtit kept her lead of Meg and as far as she was concerned the race was over. We have never seen her go better and it is no small feat to beat Meg so decisively on such a course. Clutha, Midget, Maud, and Lapwing were all in a bunch at Middle Ground buoy and though Maud was round before Lapwing, the latter cut her out after rounding, Midget also getting under Lapwings lee and being left.

From Middle Ground buoy it was practically a close race home and Tomtit making no mistakes finished an easy winner of the class prize, Meg was a little more than two minutes behind the leader but was not safe from the crowd behind. Clutha, Lapwing, Maud, Midget and Coralie all came past in such close order that Mr. Daniels was kept pretty lively taking their times. Jean was also only a short distance astern. Midget won the first handicap prize after having sailed an excellent race. Jean was second but the prize is withheld pending the decision of the protest preferred against her by Clutha, Coralie was third.

Again we have to record that there was no response to the offer from the Club to arrange race for motor boats on Friday. After all the talk we have heard as to the marvellous speeds of the boats, on the station, it is curious that none of them seem to want to test the said speeds in public.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time
	M. S.		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M S.
Eileen.....	Scr	Mr N-N Wadia	3 30	5 18 51	1 48 51
Turquoise...	17 30	Mr F J. Preston	3 30	5 39 47	1 39 17
Melody	21 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 37 20	1 46 20

Course No 7—10·6 miles—1st Prize won by Melody—Wind N-W by W, Strength moderate. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Pixie	Scr	Mr J B Aspinwall	3 40	5 32 34	1 52 34
Trixie.....	Scr	Mr R M Monteath	3 40	Did not	Start.
Erin	3 0	Mr R H Ireland	3 40	5 43 55	2 0 55
Sayonara ...	Scr	Capt A. Erickson and A L Whitell	3 40	5 38 43	1 53 43

Course No. 11 reversed—8·8 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie. Wind N-W by W Strength moderate. Time-limit—6-16 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS AND SMALL BOAT HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M S
Meg.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	3 50 0	5 37 33	1 47 33
Lapwing..	5 0	Capt Gillespie,	3 50 0	5 41 34	1 45 34
Maud	8 0	Officers, R E	3 50 0	5 41 57	1 43 57
Midget ..	11 30	Officers, R A	3 50 0	5 42 46	1 41 16
Coralie ..	10 0	Mr J G H Metcalfe	3 50 0	5 43 15	1 43 15
Jean	14 30	Mr A G H MacLean	3 50 0	5 47 25	1 42 55
Tomtit ...	Scr	Mr J O Brooks	3 50 0	5 35 16	1 45 16
Clutha ..	6 30	Mr J J Welsh	3 50 0	5 41 15	1 44 41

Course No 14 & 2 = 6·5 miles—1st Prize won by Midget 2nd Prize won by Jean subject to protest; 3rd Prize won by Coralie, Class Prize Meg Clutha flew protest flag.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

This interesting fixture was played off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Islamites by two wickets and a run. As this is the most important engagement on the fixture card of the Islam Gymkhana, a very large number of Mahomedans were present and in addition to those in the pavilions a large number had lined the ground. The Europeans were fortunate in securing the unbroken ground first and they commenced their venture with Cheetham and Elliot. The latter skied Ali and returned with an account of 4 only out of a total of 8. Monteath took his place but succumbed to Mullaji at 23, he himself contributing 5, Stileman the next man in, returned before he could add anything to the score. Cheetham who was playing a good game was clean bowled by Mullaji when the score reached 31, to which he had contributed 16. Powell was caught off the same bowler and Murray was given l.b.w. to him, these batsmen putting up 7 and 5 respectively. Thompson who made the top score of the day was the next man to make a formidable stand and carried out his bat for 43 runs. Coombs could make only one and Priestly 4, while Cadel scored 5. The Bombay Gymkhana innings thus ended in a total of 104, thirteen out of which were extras. Of the Islam bowlers, Mullaji bowled very steadily and was very well supported by Ali, the analysis showing six wickets for 32 runs and four wickets for 37 runs respectively.

Islamites op

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The World's Lady Bountiful.

No name has been more honoured in the annals of womanhood and philanthropy than that of the Right Hon. Angela Georgina Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Born in 1814, the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., she succeeded in 1837 to the enormous wealth of her her grand-father, Mr. Thomas Coutts, the famous banker and founder of the great Strand house. The money came to her through the will of Mr. Coutts's widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, the famous actress, who, after the death of Mr. Coutts married again and became Duchess of St. Albans. Taking in accordance with the terms of the will the name of the Coutts the generous-hearted lady at once began to use the extensive power her wealth conferred on her of benefitting her less fortunate fellow creatures.

The Baroness's great public benefactions were almost all her own well thought out projects, and side by side with them she exercised private charities to an amount it is quite impossible to estimate. Many of her earlier great works were in connection with the Church of England, of which she was always an ardent and consistent member. She erected and endowed at her sole cost the handsome Church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three great schools and parsonage. While this was in progress the Baroness that was to be also contributed large sums towards erecting churches and new schools in upwards of thirty poor districts throughout the United Kingdom. Carlisle particularly benefited by her liberality, of which a splendid church, two schools, and alms-houses for women will stand as lasting monuments. Such benefactions were not confined to the homeland. At an outlay of 70,000, the liberal-handed lady endowed the three colonial bishopries of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia. Simultaneously she founded a bi. establishment in South Australia for the education and improvement of the aborigines. Another great work she performed about this time was the outfitting and financing of Sir Henry James's topographical survey of Jerusalem. To the Sultan's Government likewise the offer was made by her to restore the acientit aqueducts of King Solomon and supply the Holy City with pure water. But the Turks looked askance at the scheme, and put so many obstacles in the way that it was never carried out.

Miss Coutts now turned her attention to a project she had long been considering for the benefit of the poor and needy of her own sex. In private acts of charity she had already bestowed in this direction a sum estimated at upwards of 150,000*l*. But she felt that something was needed to make women more independent, more familiar than they usually were after leaving school with the occupations of everyday life. Undertaking, therefore, to bear the big first cost herself she pproached the Educational authorities, with the result that they incorporated sewing and various other technical occupations into the somewhat bare school curriculum that had hitherto prevailed. To make the system effective Miss Coutts, with the sanction of the Privy Council, organised and paid for the system of travelling teachers in order to reach remote rural and outlying districts. While she did this the cause of social reformation as well as education was not forgotten. She inaugurated a home at Shepherd's bush for young women who had strayed from the straight path. It was only in existence seven years, but during that period hundreds of young women were helped to new and prosperous lives in our colonies.

In London the munificence of Miss Coutts was unexampled. Spitalfields was plunged in destitution and the fact was brought to the ears of the lady bountiful. At once she started a sewing school, wheresdult women were not only taught, but fed and provided for till they could earn their own living. This was eventually secured to them by the taking of Government contracts, which was done with marked success. In 1859 Miss Coutts fitted out and established over a thousand very poor boys in the Royal Navy and various industrial institutions. Two years later Bermondsey felt her helping hand, hundreds of destitute tanners and weavers being assisted and helped to homes in the colonies and elsewhere. The dreaded slum area, known as Nova Scotia gardens, was bought and cleared by her, and gave place to the model dwellings known as Columbia square, housing at low weekly rentals some two hundred families. That Columbia market near by, also erected by Miss Coutts, did not succeed was not the fault of the noble donor but of circumstances that no philanthropy could well battle against.

The world over the name of Miss Coutts was known, loved, and honoured, and when in June, 1871, Queen Victoria offered her a peerage there were general congratulations. The peerage was accepted with the title of Burdett-Coutts, and as Baroness her ladyship launched out in fresh philanthropies. In 1877 when the accounts of the sufferings of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasantry flying before The Russian invaders reached this country the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was the first to propose a means of help for them. At a cost of 30,000*l*. she instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, which saved thousands from starvation and death. The fund was under the control of the British Ambassador, and in connection with it Mr. W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett came into prominence because of the good work he did as its special commissioner. From that moment the Baroness took a deep interest in the young man's future and in 1881, as the

best means of securing it, bestowed her hand upon him. By Royal licence he assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and thenceforward actively cooperated with the Baroness in the many schemes she inaugurated for the welfare of the working classes and the poor.

In her latter days the Baroness, active to the last in spite of her great age in all works of charity spent most of her time at Holly Lodge, her beautiful Highgate estate. Nothing delighted her more than to throw her grounds open to children for their school treats. Hundreds of youngsters during the past year have thus enjoyed her hospitality. She never forgot on such occasions to send fruit or cakes to add to the enjoyment of the children. When well enough she would move about amongst them,

and always took the opportunity if it offered to impress the duty of kindness to animals on their minds.

STORIES OF THE LATE BARONESS.

The baroness appears in "Mr. Barney Maguire's" celebrated account of Queen Victoria's coronation, written by the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," in the following lines:—

"Twould have made you crazy to see Esterhazy,
All jools from his jasey to his di'mond boots; with
Alderman Harmer, and that swate charmer,
The faymale heiress Miss Anjaly Coutts."

When General Gordon, one of her closest friends, was a prisoner at Khartoum, she privately engaged an English merchant at Morocco to iproceed to him in disguise with a packet of letters and newspapers. The merchant succeeded, at the risk of his life, and this proved to be the last communication Gordon had from England.

Her favourite paper was the *Daily Chronicle*. Once on being asked the reason of her partiality for that journal, her ladyship answered, "I find so many things in the *Chronicle* that interest me, and which I don't find in other newspaper."

Several interesting incidents in the career of the late baroness are quoted by the *Westminster Gazette*. When, as Miss Angela Burdett, she was reputed to have inherited 13 tons of English sovereigns in 1837, the question was asked, "What will she do with them?" Her answer, it is said was to give the Bishop of London a blank cheque to build and endow a church. Whether the legend be true or not, one of Miss Burdett-Coutts's first public acts was to build, at the cost of 90,000*l*. the beautiful church of St. Stephen, Westminister, in memory of her father. The wonderful silk curtain over the pulpit once hung before the tent of Tippoo Sahib at the siege of Seringapatam, and was the gift of the Iron Duke, one of the young heiress's earliest advisers and friends.

THE ROMANTIC SIDE.

When she was a young woman Miss Burdett-Coutts received many offers of marriage. One of her suitors was the future Napoleon III.; in spite, however, of the attractions of a future crown, his offur was refused.

There is a characteristic story, too, of the baroness and the Iron Duke. When the baroness was yet young a rumour arose that she was about to become the Duchess of Wellington. The duke was asked if there was any truth in the rumour. "I said that she deserved to become a duchess not that I would make her one," was his answer. When the baroness heard of the speech she said, quietly, "I think the duke should have said 'could,' not 'would.'"

Within a short time of her succession to her immense fortune an Irish gentleman named Dunn began a most extraordinary amatory persecution of the unfortunate heiress. Wherever Miss Angela Coutts went there her Irish admirer followed her; whenever possible he put up at the same hotel; when this could not be took rooms in the vicinity; he followed her to church, and wrote her a love-letter every few hours.

In some ways the persecution become worse when the future baroness was in town. Dunn spent hours pacing up and down Stratton-street, and he was so clever and cunning that though he perfomed all sorts of outrageous actions, such as throwing billets-doux in the carriage whenever she when out driviving, kissing his hand to her in pupplic places, and so on, he only once did something which made it possible for him to be arrested, and then his punishment merely took the form of two months' imprisonment. Dunn continued his unwelcome attentions for 14 years, and during that period he certainly managed to give the object of his affect ions many uncomfortable moments.

COUTTS AND CO.

The founding of the great banking house of Coutts and Co., from which the late baroness obtained her fortune, is a romance in itself. Away back at the end of the 17th century there lived in Edinburgh a canny Scottsman named Patrick Coutts, who by means of dealing in corn, discounting bills, and doing a little quiet smuggling succeeded in amassing a fortune of

[illegible] which he left to his two sons—James and [illegible] founded the house of Coutts & Co. The younger son—Thomas—two generations later became a banker in the metropolis of Scotland.

James Coutts, paid a casual visit to England, and while there fell in love with Miss Peagrim, a niece of Mr. George Campbell, banker in the Strand. The courtship lasted but a few weeks, and young Coutts found himself a married man, with a partnership in his uncle-in-law's business. Some little time later his brother Thomas also joined the firm, and soon afterwards made its fortune and its future by one adroit stroke of business. During a conversation at a dinnerparty one night he learnt that a brotherbanker had refused a certain noble lord a loan of 30,000*l*.

Directly after dinner he rushed off to the nobleman's house and offe ed to lend the desired sum, asking a mere I O U as a security. The offer was accepted; and the nobleman, in recognition of the timely favour, exerted himself among his friends to such good purpose that the astute banker's firm soon became the bankers to society. George III. himself being numbered among its customers. Coutts' has been the Royal bank ever since, and from that day the firm has never looked back.

FICTION AND FACT.

The baroness was never so rich as has been represented, although she had a large income from part of the capital of 600,000*l*. in the bank of coutts and Co. It was the Annual Register for 1837 which started the fiction, frequently repeated ever since, that the Duchess of St. Albans left her former husband's granddaughter Angela Georgina Burdett, a fortune of 1,800,000*l*., in addition to a large share of the capital of the bank.

As a matter of fact, the personal estate of Thomas Coutts was sworn under 600,000*l*., and the personal estate of his widow, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans, as the like amounts, and the capital of the bank of Coutts and Co. has ever since, up to the present time, been 600,000*l*. At one time Lady Burdett-Coutts had the income of rather more than half of this capital (representing her share in the bank), buton her marriage this income was considerably reduced.

Elizabeth, or Susan, Starkie, whom Thomas Coutts married, was not as has been said, maid-of-all-work to his brother James, and probably never was seen washing the doorsteps of the house in the Strand. James Coutts was a member of Parliament a man of wealth, and it may be taken as quite certain that he did not run the risk of having only one servant to take charge of the house over the bank, where he lived. He would, of course, have several servants, and, as his only daughter was in the charge of Miss Starkie, her position in Mr. Coutts's household was most probably that which we should now call lady housekeeper.

Mr. Thomas Coutts was a tall, spare man, always neatly, although plainly, attired. The story that he was a shabbily-dressed little man, with grey worsted stockings hanging down at bed, and that people often mistook him for a beggar and gave him a guinea or a crown token of Coutts's Bank with which to get a meal is now declared to be pure fiction. Indeed, it has been told of many other persons, including Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital.

PARTNERS IN THE BANK.

A question was raised by action at law whether, by her marriage with a person not of English birth. Lady Burdett-Coutts would forfeit her right to an interest in the bank. By a compromise effected LadyBurdett-Coutts retained part of her income from the bank, which was registered in 1892 as a company with unlimited liability, with a capital of 600,000*l*. in fully-paid stock.

There is a reserve fund of 400,000*l*. contributed by the partners, all of whom are of Scottish descent, or like Mr. W. F. D. Smith, connected by marriage with a partner in the bank. On Feb. 23, 1906, the capital was held as follow:—

William Rolle Malcolm, Lord A. Campbell. G. J. Marjoribanks, and the Earl of Harrowby, as trustees for the persons interested under the will of Harriot, Duchess of St. Albans	£2,23,600
Ronald Malcolm and G. J. Marjoribanks (jointly)	82,900
Archibald Dudley Ryder, Edward Dudley Ryder, and the Earl of Harrowby	82,700
William Rolle Malcolm	53,000
The Earl of Harrowby	36,500
George John Marjoribans	40,000
Lord Archibald Campbell	31,700
The Baroness Burdett-Cout s	21,200
The Hon F. W. D. Smith	10,000
Donald Malcolm	10,000
Archibald Dudley Ryder	4,250
The Hon. Edward Dudley Ryder	4,250
	£63,00,000

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 21.

1 The Squadron will Parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m punctually to-morrow Tuesday the 22nd Instant.
Dress—Review Order, White, Carbine and Sword.
New Members Khaki.

2 The Salsette Detachment will Parade at the Santa Cruz Flats on to-morrow Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 a m punctually, to take part in a field day with the 113th Bombay Infantry.
Dress—Khaki, with rifles and haversacks.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 21.

135 DUTIES.
Orders for the week ending 26th January.
Orderly Officer for the week
Lt R W Fisher next for duty Lt A E Boyd.
Orderly Sergeants for the week.
No 1 Coy Sergt H E Sryning.
No 2 Coy Sergt R Barker.

136 INSTRUCTIONS.
There will be instructions in making up, detecting and repairing faults, of the Leclanche cell, and practical illustrations on the D R F Instrument at the B V A Club at 7 p.m on Monday (to-day) the 21st instant. All Officers, N C Officers, D R F specialists and Gun Layers should attend this Lecture. Also any others who wish to.
There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, daily at 7-30 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

137 DRILLS.
For No 1 and 2 Co will be published on Tuesday morning.
E E Co—Wednesday the 23rd instant.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for manning defence Light station.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 21.

436 Detail—To-morrow Tuesday the 22nd Instant.
There will be an Adjutant's parade for Cadet Companies at 5 p.m.
Fall in on "H" Coys (Byculla Educational Society' School) parade ground.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order,
Weapons—Uniform, Drill Order,
Wednesday 23rd instant
There will be a Class for Proficiency Candidates at Head-Quarters commencing at 7 p.m
Thursday the 24th instant
There will be a Comm anding Officer's Parade at 6-15 p.m.
Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Orders, Forage Caps.
Friday the 25th Instant.
Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
Dress—Drill order, Plain clothes.
437 Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 113th Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily.
438 Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Company with effect from this date:—

TO COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.

No 5502 Corpl P Savage, to be Lce Sergeant
No 5306 Lce Corpl F Savage, to be Corporal
No 5738 Cadet S Ardagh to be Corporal
No 5615 Cadet H E Edwards to be Lce Corporal
No 5710 Cadet R Joseph to be Lce Corporal
No 5197 Cadet A Pires to be Lce Corporal
435 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 6023 Vol W P Gill, to "C" Company and No 6024 Vol S Hawes, to "F" Company

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk in Sind, the Punjab and at Jhansi, Agra, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri and Belgaum.

Winds continue to be variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 6° at Veraval, Deesa, Karachi and Jacobabad and a defect of 5° to 7° at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Raipur while those of the minimum a defect of 6° to 7° at Malegaon, Akola Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore and Deesa. The higest temperature in the shade was 89° at Colombo and the lowest 41° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear over nearly the whole country.

Rain.— Bushire reports light rain.

Weather continues fine in all districts except in Sind where it is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A STORY of Somerset House methods is related by a correspondent of "Truth." A man, one of the owners of a certain mansion, died intestate in 1830, and his share of the property reverted to his father. The father died in 1851, leaving another son as executor. Thirty years later this executor received from the Inland Revenue authorities a demand for death duty on the property of the man who had died in 1830.

TRAIN DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

Driver Gourlay's Story.

THE driver of the North British train George Gourlay of 7, Royal Park-terrace, Meadowbank, Edinburgh, is an elderly man, who is known as a most trustworthy driver, and he was much affected by the terrible catastrophe. Seen at Tay-bridge station he said he was runing tender first at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, and according to him, with all signals showing the line clear. He was accompanied on the engine by a young fireman, Robert Irving, who was married, and resided at Edinburgh. Before Gourlay knew of the presence of any obstacle in his way he was almost upon the rear of the Caledonian Company's train, and had not time to draw up. Of the actual collision he could say nothing, as was violently thrown off his feet, and his head coming into contact with some part of the engine his ear was cut right from top to bottom.

Gourlay was placed in one of the undamaged coaches at the front of the Caledonian train and conveyed with the passengers to Dundee, where he was medically treated. Gourlay expressed great sorrow at the untimely death of Irvine, the fireman, who had been working along with him only for about three weeks or a month, and was a smart, good-looking young fellow.

Gourlay, in an interview in Edinburgh on Saturday, stated that the reason his engine was preceeding tender foremost was that there was no turntable at Arbroath large enough to reverse it. There was nothing to indicate danger until they ran into the stationary train. When he picked himself up he saw that the locomotive had kept the rails, but that the tender had overturned with its mass of coals.

His first thoughts were as to the safety of his fireman and after searching up and down he found him pinned underneath the tender. Then he ran up and down, first one way and then another, and was to a certain extent relieved when told that none of the passengers of his train had been injured.

Gourlay has been in the service of the company since he was a boy, and that he was a trusted and capable driver may be gathered from the fact that he has driven both the King and Queen Alexandra.

A GUARD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

James Kinnear, the guard of the North British train who has been in the service of the company for 30 years, said they left Arbroath at 3.26 to take passengers back to Edinburgh. It was a special train, made up to convey passengers who had been detained at Arbreath no account of the storm, and it was the first train to start from Arbroath to Edinburgh. "There were not many passengers," he said, "in our train, which consisted of five vehicles. I was in the van next the engine and everything had gone well until we were close upon Elliot-junction. My fellow vansman and myself were busily engaged in sorting our mail bags when, without the slightest warning, there was a fearful impact. How I escaped is more than I can tell.

"The van was smashed to splinters, and I was shot with a violent jerk to the side of the track among the snow. When the collision occurred we were in a blinding snowstorm, which obscured everything from view. I was jerked out with great force and received a severe shock, I had little more than a few scratches on my head. I immediately went to the aid of the injured, and I saw then that a very serious catastrophe had taken place, and that I had had a providential escape. How I escaped I really do not know. The scene on the line adjoining was very distressing but I found that all my own passengers had escaped with slight injuries.

Guard Kinnear, in later interview, said he could not say what speed they were travelling, but the shock was tremendous. The body of his van was crumpled into matchwood. The flooring swung round at right angles, and he and his companion were flung through the wreckage bodily. Both Kinnear and James Hardie, a railway guard, who was travelling fn the express as a passenger in the foremost van, realised there was duty to be done, and did it. "Hardie," said Kinnear, "seized a package of fog signals and ran back along the line towards Arbroath, placing the detonators at intervals until he had reached a mile and a half away. Having thus protected the train he returned." Kinnear mean while had stood by the mails.

PASSENGERS' STATEMENTS.

Mr. James Leslie, Carsebrae, West Albanyterrace, Dundee, a passenger by the Caledonian train had a narrow escape. Interviewed on the subject, says the *Times*, Mr. Leslie said:—We left Arbroath about 3 20, and proceeded cautiously to Elliot junction. Owing to the number of trains which were blocked up we came to a hat at Riiot. I think we must have stood for about 15 to 20 minutes, when, without the slighest warning, there was a terrible crash. Therd were eight of us in the compartment. We were thrown about in all directions. The shock was terrible, and some of us did not receive serious, if not fatal, injury is a marvel. The explanation was that between our carriage and the point of impact there was a guard's van and one carriage the compartments of which were filled with passengers. The guard's van and the next carriage in line were smashed into matcwood Amongst the deprit the dead and dying were imprisoned, and the groans were terrible to hear. Haf ldazed though we were with the shock we had sustained my fellow travellers and myself proceeded to assist in the work of rescue. It was a dreadful sight. Amongest the first to be removed was one poor fellow whose neck had been broken. Others were so dreadfully crushed that death must have been instantaneous. Most pain' ful of all was the removal of the injured, some of whom were cut and battered almost beyond recognition."

A Broughty Ferry gentleman, who was in a first class compartment of the local train with five other men, said they were "pitched about like peas in a bladder" but no one was seriously hurt. They quickly got out and what they saw he thus described:—"The engine of the express train was lying on its side, the wheels revolving in the air and clouds of steam issuing from the satety valve. The rearmost coaches of our train were an utter wreck. The roof of one carriage was hurled on to the platform and the right-hand side of another carriage had fallen out and revealed a mass of wrecked fittings, among which could be seen the dead and injured passengers, some of them most horribly mangled and cut.

"The next carriage was telescoped and reduced almost to match wood, though in this case the death-roll appeared to be slighter, One man was lying underneath the carriage roof, which had fallen on the platform, and was extricated with difficulty, evidently still alive. I myself saved from the wreckage of the last carriage a middle-aged lady, and, strangely enough she appeared to have stained no serious bodily injury, I also saw an old man, horribly injured, crawling from underneath the engine of the express."

A NEWSBOY'S NARRATIVE.

A bright youth, 18 years old, Joseph McCarron, told of his ill-luck. He had taken the place of another newsboy at Arbroath, and was returning with his unsold papers to Dundee in the train, which came to a standstill at Elliot junction. "I remember being struck with terrible force, McCarron said, "and then finding myself pinned to the ground by a carriage which had been upset. My position seemed frightful, I thought nobody would come to take me out for everyone seemed to be looking after somebody else. It seemed ages before they came to me. Then after a terribly long wait I was pulled out and taken to the infirmary." Both the lad's legs were fractured.

PATHETIC INCIDENTS.

No incidents connected with the disaster can have been more mournful than those attending the death of Mr. Frank Norrie, of Dundee, a commercial traveller. Having completed his work on Friday at Arbroath, he caught the 3.10 p. m. train to Dundee, where he was on the same evening to have acted as best man at his sister's wedding.

In Dundee the preparations for the ceremony had gone on apace, and Mr. Norrie's absence aroused much anxiety, which at length gave place to alarme though it was naturaly attributed to delay caused by a snow-block on the line. The truth was however all too soon ascertained, though hopes were still entertained for Mr. Norrie's safety, and it was decited to burry through the ceremony. The news of his death reached Dundee on Saturday, the bride being prostrated with grief.

A pathotic incident is related by Mr. Greenhorn, a traveller in the stationary train. An eldery man who was removed from the wreckable in a hopeless condition died as he was being carried to the waiting-room, where the doctors were at work. "His dying words," said Mr. Greenhorn, "as he turned his head towards me were, "Remember me to my niece. We loved each other dearly."'

A BRAVE ACT.

A passenger in the local train informed a Press representative that after the smash occurred a young man ran towards the overturned engine and found his father crawling from under the debris. He very promptly shut off steam—a most daring act in the circumstances, as the weels were still whirring and steam was escaping from the engine. This act saved at least such addition to the confusion as volumes of steam would have caused.

TALE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. James Maider, of Logie-street, Dundee, appears to have been the only person who saw the accident. Interviewed on Saturday, he said:—"I had just left the local train and was standing in the booking office at Elliot, trying to ascertain the cause of the delay. There was a blizzard at the time, and I could not see far down the line. Suddenly a big, black engine loomed out of the darkness and went crashing into the train I had just left. A man dashed past me shouting, 'Oh, my God,' and then all was noise and bustle. The scenes when the dead and dying were carried away were such that I could not find words to describe them."

PREVIOUS CHRISTMAS DISASTERS.

The Tay-bridge disaster is not the only Christmas catastrophe recalled by the Arbroath affair.

On Dec. 26, 1870, at Hatfield, eight lives were lost owing to the breaking of an axle.

On Christmas eve, 1874, at Shipton, near Oxford over 30 passengers were killed and 70 injured in a train which went ever an embankment.

On Christmas eve, 1881 12 persons were killed at Slough.

On Dec. 23, 1901, owing to a fire on the Liverpool Overhead Railway, six persons lost their leves.

On Dec. 23, 1904, a train was derailed at Aylesbury resulting in loss of life to four people and injuries to four others.

THE SECUNDERABAD MANŒUVRES.

Attack on Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 15.

The second phase of the Manœuvres commenced on the 7th instant, when the troops were engaged in placing Raigir in a state of defence, and also in preparing a second defensive position near Bhongir Station. Trenches were dug and *sangars* were built and, in some cases, bomb-proof cover was made. The Raigir position had been prepared for a Division, and it was very materially strengthened, but was too extended for the small Force detailed to hold it during the hostilities which took place on the 9th and 10th instant. Hostilities commenced at 4 p. m., on the 8th instant, when a few Red patrols were seen by the Khaki Force to be endeavouring to obtain information, and the Khaki Force moved into position and covered their front with outposts. At 6-30 the following morning the Red Cavalry were sent out to reconnoitre the flanks of the Khaki position and, before 11 o'clock, reported that they had located the enemy's flanks. The Khaki Cavalry opened fire on the dismounted Red Cavalry, thus exposing their position very early.

The General Officer Commanding then decided on a reconnaissance in force and sent two half Battalions and two guns against the left flank and three half Battalions and two guns against the right but the Khaki Force obtained early information about the move being made, and at midday opened fire on the advancing army which, however, pushed on, the Infantry moving in line in consequence of the shell fire, and by 12-30 p. m., the fight resolved itself into an Artillery duel. At this point it was noticed that the Red Force advance was checked as against the left flank of the Khaki Force and the Red Force decided upon entrenching themselves in order to hold the ground gained. The trenches extended from 1,000 to 1,500 yards from the Khaki position and no further advance was allowed until reinforcements arrived. There was no demonstration against the centre of the Khaki position. Meanwhile the force attacking the left flank of the Khaki were actively engaged from 11 till 4 p. m. Two half Battalions and two guns moved out from Wangapally and became engaged with the Khaki dismounted Cavalry holding Pagoda Hill, and their guns came under a cross fire from both flanks at close range, and were also charged by a squadron of Khaki Cavalry and their guns were put out of action. As the Khaki Cavalry squadron retired, they came under a heavy Infantry fire and suffered loss, and, at 1 p. m. the Red Infantry endeavoured to enfilade the horses of the squadron on Pagoda Hill, who were ordered to retire, and, being reinforced, the Infantry followed up their attack and, gradually forced the Cavalry to retire, and, being further reinforced by another Artillery section, had so far pushed forward that they got within 200 yards of the Khaki trenches, where the Cavalry had entrenched themselves. The Umpires decided that no further advance could be made by either side. Both Forces ovouacked in the positions they were in when darkness fell.

At 8-30 the same evening the Khaki Commander decided on a smart move and evacuated his position silently, and the Red Force attacking the late position from 4-30 to 6-30 discovered, much to his surprise, that it had been evacuated. At 7-15 the Red Cavalry Brigade found the heights west of Dastarpully held by the Khaki Cavalry against which they moved. The Khaki Cavalry were dismounted and in position and the contest was two troops and two guns of the Red Force were put out of action and, consequently, were not allowed to advance till 8-40 A. M. The Red Force having found the Khaki position, extended their position and advanced west towards Bhongir, whilst two of the enemy's guns opened fire from a false position east of that place.

Two troops of the Khaki Cavalry dismounted and opened fire on the Red Infantry, whilst the latter advanced and took the hills, forcing the Khaki Cavalry to retire, but their Infantry took up a position in rear and opened fire and checked the advance of the enemy's Infantry. About this time the Khaki Force, holding a false position, retired and three squadrons of Khaki Cavalry withdrew from Dastarpully to the north-west and were able to observe the Red Cavalry Brigade going west. The squadrons attacked the Red baggage later. By 9-30 A.M. the Red were pushing their advance on and the advanced Khaki Cavalry retired. At 10 A.M., the Khaki guns in their second position west of Bhongir Tank opened fire on the advancing Red Infantry and whilst the latter moved forward their Artillery opened fire on the Khaki main position, the Khaki replying effectively.

The Khaki Force by 10-40 A.M., holding a good position, checked the advance of the Red Infantry and Red's baggage. The Columns were swooped upon by three Squadrons of Khaki Cavalry who galloped along the line of it and rejoined the Khaki Force. It was considered that a large portion of the baggage convoy was disabled. The Khaki Force at 11 A.M. was still tenaciously holding its position, what time two Red Batteries, supported by Infantry, advanced to about 2,500 yards and engaged the Khaki Force, but the advance was checked. One Battery made a dash for the Railway with the object of enfilading the Khaki position from under cover north of the Railway, and Khaki opened a heavy Artillery fire, until when all Red's Artillery was concentrated on the Khaki's position and the Cavalry appeared on the left flank, the Khaki Force began to withdraw. Hostilities which had been kept up for nearly 48 hours—perhaps the most trying experience the troops had had for some years—then ceased,

The operations from the 7th to the 10th instant proved to be very instructive to all Arms. The position taken up at Bhongir by the Khaki Force opposing the advance of the invaders was muchtoo extended for the strength of the force which had eventually to hold it. This position was, of course, a very strong one both by nature and by the construction of trenches and sangars, A strong false position was also prepared in the rear to be held in the event of a retreat. The reconnaissance in force by the Red Commander with the object of discovering his opponent's dispositions proved successful so far as locating the guns of the Khaki Artillery went, but failed to draw any rifle fire, so he could not have gained much information as to the disposition of the Khaki troops on the right of their position. The reconnaissance on the left flank developed into an attack; the Red Commander doing right in entrenching his Infantry with the object of closing in on the position at dawn the next day. The Khaki Force withdrew during the night, a very well executed feat, so quickly done that the Red Force was quite unaware of it until the position was rushed the next morning. The Khaki Force had retired to another strong position west of Bhongir tank; the advance of the Red Force being delayed by the necessity of carrying the false position held by a small force of Khaki troops.

THE AMIR AND THE PARSEES.

THE minds of the Parsees of Bombay have been exercise overd a suggestion that the arrival of His Majesty the Amir should be taken advantage of to present him with an address of welcome on behalf of the community. The proposal is said to originate with some ardent students of ancient history, who point out that the Amir hails from a country, which in days gone by formed one of the seats of Government of the Persian monarchs of yore. This fact, says the *Rast Goftar*, may be fascinating enough from a sentimental or academic point of view, but there must be much more weighty and substantial considerations underlying the proposal than those of mere sentimentality to justify the Parsees in offering a special address to a monarch, with whom they have nothing in common in the shape of social, religious or commercial interests. As citizens of Bombay, our contemporary continues, the Parsees may join Hindu, Mahomedan, and European residents in a combined movement to congratulate the Amir; but it would be supremely ridiculous that Parsees should isolate themselves from the rest of the city, and organise a distinct movement to honour the Amir. Even Mahomedans themselves would laugh in their sleeves at such a fussy wanton and uncalled for manifestation of cordiality from their Parsees neighbours. If the Parsees wish well by their own community, let them first redeem the sacred duty they owe to themselves, and to their co-religionists in Persia by holding a public meeting to convey their message of condolence to the new Shah on the death of his august father, and to congratulate him on his own accession to the throne.

To consider this subject, a meeting of the committee of the Society for the protection of the interests of Zoroastrians was held in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution on Saturday under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. After some discussion, Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak suggested that the matter was of a very delicate character, and that it should be left alone where divided counsels prevailed. It was eventually resolved to call a special meeting of the Society to dispose of the matter.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING MODES.

WIDE scarves of soft rose-coloured ribbon make a pretty decoration. They pass over the shoulders falling low off the shoulder points, and continue down the back to the waist-line, where the ends unite in a knot. In the front these ribbons are caught at the bust-line, and fall in soft loops and ends below that line. Ribbon wide and narrow, satin or velvet or silk, is much used, and provides a simple trimming scheme, especially for the unskilled dressmaker. Ruchings, plain bands, festoons, knots, sashes, and girdles are fashioned from ribbons of various widths. Silver, gold, and jet trimming is used, but with discretion. Gold and silver lace or gold and silver therads in white laces are well liked, and exquisite effects are obtained in Cluny lace. Velvet ribbon forming cross straps set closely together and connecting bands of lace makes effective trimming upon a dark chiffon gown, the ribbon matching the shiffon in colour. An especially good arrangement of this sort was effected upon an Empire gown of dark blue shiffon over silver. Heavy cream and silver lace bands bordered the round corsage and formed the girdle, and these bands were connected by straps of blue velvet. Little loops of the velvet ribbon were set around the bottom of the lace girdle, and similar trimming appeared on the skirt. Chiffon velvet in light shades, in medium greys and blues, and in light browns approaching copper and gold tones, is much worn for evening. Dansing frocks for youshful wearers may clear the floor, but the ordinary evening gown is long all round and has a decided train. The skirts are close around the hips, and fall in graceful folds, and, save in velvet and other soft, rich material, the evening skirt is usually trimmed elaborately, and most often in irregular lines.

RIBBON NOVELTIES.

Ribbons are playing an important part in Christmas and New Year gifts, and many dainty little trifles have been made from ribbons or embroidered with tape ribbons. Blouses made entirely of ribbon are a novelty, and they look extremely smart, especially with soft net introduced. As a rule these blouses are made of flowered ribbon, with a coloured edge, combined with lace, and they are so easily made as to be perfectly possible to the amateur dressmaker. Some are made on the shirt blouse lines, allowing quite as much fulness as with a softer material. No extra trimming is required, as such a blouse is sufficiently elaborate in itself These ribbon and lace effects are also seen in short Eton jackets, which add a pleasing variety to an afternoon gown. A charming jacket was made of a very broad flowered ribbon, with lilacs in all shades of pinkish purple and delicate green foliage. The ribbons were joined by a narrow fagoting stitch, and lace was used on the revers. Two buttons of amethyst set in silver were on each river. Smart little bridge coats in abbreviated kimono shapes are made of ribbon joined together with lace or silk beading, and the girdle belt, that is still in fashion, make an acceptable Christmas present, particularly when made of one of the beautiful ribbon fabrics so much the vogue just now. Among the smaller ribbon novelties are tenesoles made of wide flowered ribbon lined with cotton wool, and then with soft silk. They are made semi-circular, or to fit the shape of a particularly favoured tea-pot. Little pieces left over may be used to make a pin-cushion. The girl who can make artificial flowers or ribbon can make as many as she chooses of these dainty little blossoms, and may be sure that they will always be welcome.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S FAREWELL.

A Hearty Send-off.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji left Bombay at noon Saturday for England by the P. and O. steamer Caledonia. To wish him *bon voyage* a very large concourse of people assembled on the Ballard Pier. Throngs of people also lined the route from Marine Lines to the Ballard Pier. Mr. Dadabhai with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata his host and hostess, and Mr. D. E. Wachha drove in Mr. Tata's motor-car, and the people all along the route sent up a ringing cheer as the car wheeled past them. Punctually noon the motor-car arrived at the pier-head where an unusually large crowd was waiting. As the car came in view the crowd cheered vociferously and a string band that was in attendance struck up "Hands across the sea." The crowd made a rush for the motor-car and collected round it, which made it impossible for its occupants to get out. Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Jones and Morris with great difficulty pushed the crowd aside, when Mr. Dadabhai alighted and proceeded towards the Waiting Room of the Bunder where a number of Parsee ladies were awaiting to garland him. The crowd again became so pressing that the old gentleman had literally to be carried away into the room. With great difficulty could Mrs. Tata escort her guest to a seat kept ready for them in the middle of the room. Here again a rush was made to garland the G. O. M. and his neck was literally filled with garlands while the auspicious red-mark was made on his forehead. After receiving floral presentations, Mr. Dadabhai made a move to the pier and the road leading from the waiting room to the pier enclosure was kept clear by Mr. Nolan who posted a party of policemen who kept back the people. Bowing cheerfully to the people who were almost shouting themselves hoarse, the Grand Old Man proceeded to the medical inspection room and after wishing a hearty farewell to his children and grand children, boarded the steam launch "Guicowar" at 12 25 p.m

LECTURE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A good deal of merriment prevailed last Saturday night in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, when the Rev. J. R. F. Lyns Anderson, Chaplain to H.M. Forces during the Boer War and Zulu Rebellion, delivered a series of interesting "Camp Fire" yarns illustrated by over 100 coloured lime light views. Possessed of a keen sense of humour and a delightful way of depicting the ridiculous side of things, Mr. Flynn Anderson is a humourist of no mean ability

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The following Government communication regarding the Russo-Japanese negotiations will be issued here to morrow :—

Recently rumours have been circulated with reference to the negotiations for a new Russo-Japanese treaty of commerce and fisheries convention, and the Press has predicted the rupture of the negotiations, the probable intervention of a third Power, or an appeal to arbitration. The newspapers have further stated that the causes of the differences of opinion were demands put forward by Japan for the amendment of the Aigun Treaty, for the admission of Japanese vessels to the navigation of the Amur, and for the granting of free commercial transit from Vladivostock to the Baltic, and other demands regarding the possession of land by Japanese in Siberia, and for equality with Russians in Russian waters in the Far East.

The true facts of the case are as follows :—

Article XII. of the Portsmouth Treaty binds Russia and Japan to recognise as the basis of the new commercial treaty the agreement of 1895, which had not war broken out, would have remained in force until 1911. As the new commercial agreement, in compliance with the wishes of the Japanese Government, is to hold good only until December 1911, the date when Japan's other commercial treaties lapse, Russia, in accordance with the aforementioned Article XII., but put forward no "new" demands, and only confined herself to the safeguarding of the privileges guaranteed her by the commercial treaty in force before the war. On the other hand, Japan not only wants included in the new commercial treaty all the rights granted to foreigners by Russia in the commercial treaties concluded before 1904 and 1906, but which are not mentioned in the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1895, but also makes some new demands, based on the altered conditions in the Far East.

As the new treaty, in accordance with the agreement made between the two Governments at Portsmouth, must, like the treaty of 1895, be based on the most-favoured-nation principle, there would evidently be no difficulty in granting Japan, on condition of full reciprocity, all the privileges granted by Russia to other Powers. The sittings of the Russo-Japanese Conference during the last three months have been devoted to the elaboration of these provisions of the treaty. So far, an understanding has been arrived at both regarding the renewal of the previously existing privileges mutually granted by the two countries in 1895, and regarding the granting of most-favoured-nation rights to Russian subjects in Japan and to Japanese subjects in Russia, with regard to trade, navigation and the possession and purchase of real estate in localities where this is permitted to foreigners, and with regard to the carrying on of trade and manufacture in conformity with the local laws.

There still remain to be dealt with the "new" demands made by Japan regarding free navigation of Sangari—not of the Amur, which is not mentioned at all in Japan's demands—and regarding the creation of Consulates in the Russian Far East, greater passport facilities for Japanese in Asiatic Russia, and the establishment of special tariff privileges for commerce between Russia and Japan on the Manchuria frontier. These questions affecting Russia's economic and, partially, her political interests in the Far East, the Conference has not yet taken up. There has merely been a preliminary exchange of views on the subject. The decision depends on the correct interpretation of the treaty of peace and the protocols of the Portsmouth Conference.

With regard to the fisheries question, Russia has bound herself by Article XI. of the Portsmouth Treaty to come to an agreement with Japan concerning the rights of the Japanese along the coasts of the Russian possession on the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhytsk, and the Behring Sea.

Fully recognising the importance of this question which notably affects the economic development of the Russian coast on the Pacific Ocean and the future colonisation of these frontier regions, the Russian Government did not find it possible to accept the proposal made by Japan at the beginning of the negotiations, as these gave Japanese subjects far greater rights than the Portsmouth Treaty and protocols ever intended. The chief difficulties lay in the interpretation of the phrase "anses et fleuves," which, according to the protocols, are excluded from the application of the fishery convention; in the placing on an equal footing of Japanese and Russian fishermen; and in the question whether bait-fish, invertebrates &c. are included. A special Russo-Japanese committe has been formed to determine the exact sense of the words "anse" and "inlet." used in the French and English texts respectively of the protocols of the Portsmouth Conference.

No agreement has yet been reached on the points mentioned but the negotiations continue, and their course may be regarded as absolutely normal.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on December 30 :—Considerable relief is felt in the commercial circles of Moscow over the disposal of the alarmist cloud regarding affairs in the Far East. Business is so satisfactory that any complications would be deeply deplored. I find a widespraad recognition of the idea that England is contributing to the improvement of Russo-Japanese relations.

Paris, January 2 (*Times*).—Mr. Motono, the Japanese Ambassador in St. Petersburg, who is now staying in Paris, has made some interesting remarks to M. Georges Villiers of the *Temps*, respecting recent disquieting rumours as to Russo-Japanese relations. Mr. Motono declares that all these rumours are quite unfounded. The only obstacle in the way of the fishing convention is a matter of interpretation, and not a question of principle. It turns upon the exact meaning to be attached to the terms "fleuves et anses (rivers and inlets)," which is necessary to establish clearly in order to avoid future misunderstandings. Both sides recognise that the Portsmouth Treaty and protocols exclude "fleuves et anses" from the regions in which the Japanese are accorded fishing rights, but the question is: Where does the river end and the sea begin? The labours of a submission of technical delegates appointed to sette this question will soon be brought to close. There is therefor nothing alarming on this score. As to the treaty of commerce and navigation, an agreement has been arrived at on almost all points. Some other questions connected therewith still remain to be settled such as those of consulates and passports, but they are of secondary importance and involve no insurmountable difficulties.

The stories that the Japanese demanded the opening of the Amur to Japanese navigation, the right of property in Siberia, the right of transit from Vladivostock to the Baltic, and abrogation of the treaty which ceded the left bank of the Amur to Russia are all entirely false. It is true that the Japanese have claimed the right of navigation on the Sungari River as a natural consequence of the Treaty of Portsmouth, but this question has not yet become the subject of an official discussion between Mr. Motono and the Russian plenipotentiary. They have thus far confined themselves to a preliminary exchange of views on the subject. The negotiations have from the first been conducted with the greatest courtesy and the strongest desire on both sides to come to an understanding. Mr. Motono himself has never had any anxiety as to their result. He concludes with the categorical statement that the best relations now exist between Russia and Japan.

A Tokio telegram to the *Times* states :—Leading Japanese journals deny that Japan has asked Russia to open the Amur and Sungari. They declare that the alarmist comments made in certain Russian papers are entirely at variance with the fact, and are evidently inspired by some ulterior purpose, seeing that Japan has not formulated any proposals except such as are obviously authorised by the Portsmouth Treaty.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed yesterday :—I believe that the following account of the attitude adopted by Russia in the negotiations which are now being conducted with Japan will be found to be in the main correct. Russia's guiding principle is loyalty to the Portsmouth Treaty, and it is understood that she is willing to renew, after the exclusion of the obsolete clauses, the commercial treaty of 1895 a d to grant to Japan the privileges she has allowed other nations under the most favoured nation clause in treaties of recent years. But wh n Japan prefers certain additional claims, such as the right of navigation of the Sungari, Russia demurs. She regards the question of the navigation of the Sungari as lying wholly outside the scope of the treaty between Russia and Japan, but in the event of Japan's raising the question of the opening of the Sungari to international navigation Russia for her part would have no objection. In considering the demand for permission to appoint Japanese Consuls at Vladivostock, Petropavlovsk, and Nikolaievsk Russia dwells on the fact that the Japanese say nothing of granting in Russia in return permission to appoint Consuls in Japanese ports. As to the demand that for Japanese subjects travelling in Asiatic Russia the [illegible] should be reduced by one half, it is pointed out that such a question can only be considered in connection with the revision of the whole passport system of the Empire.

The crucial point in the negotiations is, however, not the commercial but the fisheries convention. Here too, Russia is prepared to fulfil in entirety the obligations of the Portsmouth Treaty. She is prepared to go even further and to make several very important concessions. Seeing that red fish, which forms the chief object of the fishing industry in the waters under dispute, is found close in shore, Japanese fishers would be permitted to rent plots of land along the shore In view, too, of the distance of the fisheries from the markets the Japanese would beginen the right to establish on shore salting and canning facilities. And in the case of one individual or company exploiting several fishing grounds lying a considerable distance apart coasting rights for the purpose of communication between the various grounds would be exten ted to the persons engaged in such an enterprise. The Japanese would enjoy practically all the privileges now enjoyed by Russian *entrepreneurs*. The extraordinary privileges granted to Russian colonists as an inducement for them to settle in Eastern Siberia could not, however, be granted to the Japanese without serious injury to the cause of Russian colonization.

During Mr. Motono's absence in Paris a commission has been investigating the exact significance of terms fleuves at anses in the Portsmouth Treaty, and it is now probable that a decision will be arrived at satisfactory to both parties.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S BOOK CONFISCATED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29 (*Reuter*).—The news papers to-day announce the confiscation of General Kuropatkin's book on the Russo Japanese war, which has just been published.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Dec. 28.—General Kaulbars, the Military Governor-General, has been removed from Odessa to another district. His removal is explained by his close connection with the Union of the Russian People, whose local members have lately terrorised the whole town, and serious outrages, particularly upon Jews and students, have been frequent. Another factor which is believed to have told against the general is the dock and seaman's strike, which is failed to prevent, and which has caused immense injury to the steamship companies.

A telegram from Omsk states that two unknown men have assassinated M Litvinoff, Governor of the province of Akmolinsk, in the street, close to the administrative offices.

As regards the assassination of Count Ignatieff mentioned in this column last week a St. Petersburg correspondent writes (Dec. 25):—The extremist section of the Social Revolutionaries have sworn to remove, one by one, the most promnient figureheads of the aristocratic regime. Count Ignatieff is the first xictim to their recent vow. His murderer has admitted at Tver that the mandate given to him by his conspiratorial superiors was to destroy the "statesmen of reaction." He pointed to a police officer standing near while he was being questioned, and said: I had nothing to do with the killing of men like him—the leaders of the system were my affair." When the examining magistrate ask him to what party he belonged, he only replied, "Look at my revolver," and the words "Social Revolutionary Party" were found engraved on the butt end of the weapon.

The *Times* correspondent wrote from St. Petersburg on Dec. 28 : The changes introduced in the electoral regulations are obviously intended to diminish the chances of Constitutional Democratic candidates, and, as the Government takes the view that the Constitutional Democrats are disguised revolutionaries, the new measure is in line with the Senate's restrictive interpretations of the electoral law, the object of which is to produce a Duma containing a majority of Moderates. During the last election all parties were able to print ballot papers with the names of their electors, so that the voter had merely to fold and hand in the paper The Constitutional Democrats, thanks to their excellent organisation, made great use of this. Under the new rule no ballot paper will be valid without the stamp of the, town council. The latter must hand to every voter two ballot papers and furnish the legalised parties with an unlimited number, on which they can have their elector's names printed, while the unauthorised parties are excluded from this privilege. The number of electors for St. Petersburg is about 180. Therefore the voters in each ward wishing to cast their ballot for the Constitutional Democratic ticket must write on an average eighteen names. As the vast majority of voters are not organised, it is fairly certain that a great many votes will be wasted. The new rules also forbid electioneering round the polling booths. This rule applies equally to all parties. The Constitutional Democrats, with their well disciplined organisation, may thanks to this fact be able, after all, to overcome the obstacles placed in their path and secure a majority in the electoral college of St. Petersburg if not in other cities With reference to the alleged revolutionay character of the Constitutional Democrats, it may be mentioned that the *Retch* sternly and persistently rebukes the Socialists for utopian dreams of an "omnipotent Duma," the latest formula invented by the Socialist leaders and insists that the only sensible elections cry is for responsible government.

Moscow, December 30 (*Times*).—I find in Moscow evidences of a relaxation of the severity against the Constitutional Democrats. They are allowed to hold private meetings, and to-day they brought out a local party organ called *Nov*, the editor of which, M. Kokoshkin, has been excluded from the ranks of the Moscow nobility for signing the Viborg manifesto. The Constitutional Democrats express themselves confident of winning the elections in this city. It is hoped that Prince Paul Dolgorukoff will be senior member for Moscow and be will elected President of the Duma. The Octobrists have secured £50,000, for their campaign fund subscribed by merchants. They will shortly found a newspaper.

Lodz, Dec. 29 (*Reuter*).—Six large cotton mills have been closed and 30,000 workmen have been discharged. The director of Scheibler's works, an engineer, and a foreman were murdered yester lay by revolutionaries. The situation causes grave anxiety. Bloody fights between workmen, Nationalists, and revolutionaries occur daily increasing numbers, and during the last three days no fewer than twelve persons have been killed and a score wounded. Ninety per cent. of the workmen are willing to work, but, fearing the vengeance of the terrorists, they refuse to accept the factory owners' conditions.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—Thirty armed robbers last night attacked the convent of Mamenoffka, in the Government of Nijni Novgorod, wounded the watchman and the housekeeper, and ordered the nuns to give up their money. The tocsin was rung in the convent, whereupon peasants quickly assembled from the neighbouring villages and attempted to seize the robbers. Shots were fired on both sides, nine robbers being killed and five wounded. The remainder escaped

Dec. 31.—Searches made by the police, both in St. Petersburg and Moscow, have brought to light lists of names of twenty-seven of the highest officials who have been condemned to death by the Socialist revolutionary party. The *Novoe Vremya* published a sensational report of an alleged plot against prominent representatives of the Government who were about to hold a meeting to discuss financial questions The plot, it is added, was discovered through inquiries made by tele phone, which aroused suspicion and the meeting was adjourned.

By order of the Czar, Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, Court Chamberlain, brother of the Vice-President of the first Duma, and a prominent member of the "Freedom of the People" party has been struck off the list of Court Officials.

An attempt was made on Monday night by some of the dockers on strick at Odessa to blow up one of the steamers of the Russiau Steam Navigation Company. The attempt failed, but the would be perpetrators escaped.

Lodz, Jan. 2.—Three workmen were shot dead and eleven severely injured here yesterday during fights between Nationalists and Socialists. The authorities have exiled seventy-four unemployed workmen.

THE TERRORISTS.

General von der Launitz, Prefect of St. Petersburg and ex-Governor of Tamboff, was assassinated yesterday. He was attending the consecration service of a new building at the Institute of Experimental Medicine, when a man standing close by him fire several revolver shots into his body, and then immediately shot himself dead. The Prefect died in a few minutes. The assassin has not been identified, but it is believed that he came from Tamboff.

Warsaw, Jan. 2 (*Reuter*).—A band of terrorists this evening shot and killed two gendarmes who passed them in the street. The shots were heard in the neighbouring barracks, and some gendarmes, rushed out into the street, killed a passer-by with their swords, and wounded three others. Three terrorists were executed this morning in Warsaw citadel.

Austria Hungary.—It is long, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, since Austria has entered upon a new year so hopefully as upon 1907. Sighs and pessimistic ejaculations are pleasantly absent from the retrospects at from the forecasts that fill the newspapers, and through not all regard the franchise reform as intrinsically "a work of noble note," all are proud that Austria should have accomplished it and should by it have opend for herself new pathways into the future. The New Year may correct many imaginings and fulfil some fears but most Austrians believe that it will be marked by a continuance of that effort by which Austria pulled herself together in 1906 and made the year a record year in her constitutional history.

A deputation of the Hungarian Coalition on Jan. 1 conveyed the New Year's greetings to Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier. The Premier thanked the deputation for their expression of confidence in the Cabinet and then gave a detailed account of the programme of the Government. He referred to the difficulties under which the Coalition parties and the Government worked, and declared that there was no truth in the statement that the Government had changed its policy regarding the raising of the contingents of recruits or the commercial negotiations with Austria. In the recruiting etimates the same contingent as last year would be asked for. Government was proceeding [illegible] without any interested designs for courting popularity. Dr. Wekerle specifically [illegible] would bring forward in the Diet, perhaps as soon as the next autumn session, an electoral reform Bill based on universa' suffrage. The Government would not remove from its programme this reform which was necessitated by the advance of public opinion, and he asked for the continued support of the pertics of the Coalition to secure the passing into law of the measure. The Premier's remarks were received with loud cheers.

In the course of a speech on the occasion of the New Year's reception of the Kossuth Party, M. Kossuth Minister of Commerce, the leader of the party, declarep that its enemies were busily endeavouring to work nd fresh crises. The situation was, however, quite clear. The Independence Party was now able to hold office without being obliged to surrender its principles. The Government was working for the realisation of the economic independence of Hungary, a policy which was accepted by the King. The Government was carrying into effect a whole series of social and political reforms which the praty had for years demanded. He expressed his firm conviction that the Independence Party would as one man support the Coalition Government which in greement with their crowned King, was engaged in building up an independent and free Hungary. Nothing, however, M. Kossuth concluded, would justify precipitate action in electorial reform.

GERMANY.

The Chancellor's Manifesto.—The Imperial Chancellor has addressed to the President of the Imperial League Against Social Democracy a letter which is regarded as the Government's electoral manifesto.

Prince Bulow admits that he was compelled to collaborate with the strong Centre Party elected to the Reichstag in 1903, and that tasks of exceeding importance, such as the strengthening of the naval forces, the commercial treaties, and the fiscal reforms, were carried out with the help of that party. He felt that there was considerable objection to parliamentary work being dependent on the will of one party in the Reichstag, but he saw no reason to desire a change as long as the Centre evinced a readiness to do positive work with the Federated Government and did not yield to the temptation to waste its parliamentary strength. When, however, the Centre with the Socialists, threw out Colonial measures of urgent importance the Chancellor resolved to oppose vigorously any fresh attempt to make such trials of strength in serious and important affairs of the Empire. Simultaneously with the resolve to guarantee the authority of the Government and its position above parties, "it appeared to me," the Chancellor states, "that a certain change in the doctrinary views of the representatives of the Liberal bourgeoise and the growing aversion to Socialist methods justified the hope that an alteration of the Parliamentary situation by the German people themselves was possible."

The Chancellor in no wise believes that the elections will produce a great united Liberal Party that would take the place of the Centre, but considers that the parties on the right, the National Liberal Party and the Radical groups may, by following a definite aim, gain enough ground to constitute a majority from case to case. The Chancellor points out dangers resulting from the spread of the Socialist spirit, which undermines the ideas of authority, property, religion, and Fatherland, remarks, "Robespierre, the pedant who became a wild leveller, who became intoxicated with phrases, was followed by the sword of Bonaparte. He had to come to free the French people from the yoke of terrorism swayed by the Jacobites and Communists."

"The voting on December 13," continues Prince Bulow was a blow delivered against the Federated Government and the national dignity. I work with any party which esteems great national standpoints, but when these are disregarded, friendship ceases. No one in Germany wishes to have personal Government, but the great majority of the German people will have no party regime."

The Imperial Chancellor gives as his electoral cry : "Fight for honour and the welfare of the nation against Social Democrats, Poles, Guelphs, and Centre."

It may be mentioned, says the *Morning Post's* correspondent that in the elections of 1903 the Socialists polled 3,010,472 and the Centre 1,899,470 votes out of the total of 9,495,992 that were registered, and that rather more than a third of the entire population of Germany belongs to the Roman Catholic faith.

The only Berlin paper which comments on the manifesto is the Liberal *Tageblatt* which states that the Imperial Chancellor says nothing that was not already known. It points out that the Government gives no hint of a possible change from the policy hitherto pursued, and makes no mention of concessions to the Liberal standpoint. It adds that, in view of this statement of the Chancellor's attitude, the Liberals must fight at the elections against the Centre and reaction. The *Tageblatt*, believes that the reference to the sword of Bonaparte implies that the Government meditates a second dissolution if the new Reichstag does not meet with its approval.

The monument which the Kaiser ordered to be erected in the Berlin Cathedral in memory of Bismark is now finished, and has been placed in position. Bismark is represented sitting, and in accordance with the special wish of his Majesty the Iron Chancellor is clad in the armour of a German knight of the Middle Ages, and bareheaded figures, emblematic of History and Fame, decorate the base of the monument

FRANCE.

On the occasion of the New Year the London correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" sent a telegram to his Majesty King Edward VII., conveying the respectful and sincere wishes of the directors and staff of that journal for the happiness of his Majesty and the royal family, and at the same time expressing the hope that during the year 1907 the *entente cordiale*, fortified by still closer relations between Great Britain and France, would continue to contribute to the maintenance of peace among the nations.

Lord Knollys replied as follows on behalf of the King :—"I am commanded by the King to request you to thank the directors and staff of the *Echo de Paris* for the telegram which they directed you to send to his Majesty in their name on the occasion of the New Year. The King greatly appreciates their good wishes towards himself, and likewise the sentiments which they express as to the maintenance of the warm feelings of friendship which exist between the two countries, and which his Majesty earnestly trusts may never be disturbed."

The usual official New Year's Day receptions took place in Paris on January 1. The President of the Republic received the Diplomatic Corps at the Elysee, when congratulations were tendered to him by Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassadur, as *doyen* of the foreign Ministers, and the President made a cordial response.

The Chambers have adjourned till Jan. 8. The Budget has not yet been voted by the Senate, and there is some tension between that House and the Finance Minister.

MOROCCO.

The following extracts from a letter of the Sultan of Morocco, read in the mosques, whereby Raisuli is depri ved of his Governorship, have been received in Paris:—

"Our servitors of the Fahs' tribe have informed us that Raisuli has committed excesses and injustices. He has moreover, exceeded the limits of his powers, ill-treated the people placed under his authority, and interfered in affairs which did not concern him. He is a lair and an impostor. We have come to the conclusion that he does not deserve our confidence, and we have decided to dismiss him from his post, and to replace him by Ben Ghapi. We command our subjects not to listen to this accursed man, who has occasioned incidents which are of a nature to trouble security, and which would compel the Powers friendly to us to break off their relations—a thing that we do not desire and that we cannot endure. On this account we beg you not to listen to this corrup person. We inform you that we are behind him to chastise him."

A Tangier telegram of Jan. 1 from the correspondent of the *Times* says :—Raisuli's chdi was arrested last night. The arrest was carried out by Raisuli's former representative in Tangier and two of his most trusted followers. These three men, who had a few days ago received the Sultan's pardon, volunteered to accomplish the arrest as proof of their loyalty and good faith.

Raisuli is said to be removing his family and valuables from Zinat into the mountains. Troops are being sent from Tangier to Arzila, where they will retake possession of the town in the name of the Sultan. It will be remembered that Arzila was a short time ago seized by Raisuli, and has since remained practically in his possession. Many tribesmen have arrived at Tangier to submit to the Maghzen and swear allegiance. Raisuli is believed not to have more than about one hundred followers.

Writing on Dec. 30, the Paris corrsponent of the *Times* says :—If Raisuli evacuates the neighbourhood of Tangier without drawing the sword, as foreshadowed in my telegram of yesterday, it will be no proof that he and the Sultan of Morocco are not inclose agreement, any more than was the vigorous abuse indulged in last week in his public manifestations by the latter. Things are not managed in Morocco as they are in most other countries. Raisuli seems not unlikely to retire to a *minimum* distance of ten kilometres from Tangier, that being the radius within which Europeans are allowed to acquire property in the Moorish ports in virtue of the Convention of Algeciras. But should European settlers attempt to go beyond that territorial limit, more may be heard of Raisuli, who may consider himself entitled to exercise control over Europeans outside the boundaries fixed by the Conference. The Sultan himself might regard Raisuli and his legion as an efficacious antidote to the spread of European infection. At all events, unless things have taken a very different turn from what they promised to do when the last accounts were received in Paris, there is no reason to apprehend a tragic issue to the Raisuli incident, nor yet to regard the Sultan of Morocco as the relentless foe of that tribal chief.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* says that Raisuli remains at Zinat, and watches the withdrawal of his former friends and allies in impotent rage. On Tuesday night a small band of his followers issued from his stronghold, and captured an influential man of the Fahs tribe who resided in a neighbouring village. The only effect of this little raid has been to increase the energy of the Maghzen and further to incite the tribesman against Raisuli. Practically every tribe in the neighbouring mountains has now made submission to the Sultan. The correspondent adds that representatives of the whole Anjera tribe made their submission to the Minister of War yesterday, and orders have been issued for almost the entire army to move on Raisuli's stronghold, which will be attacked to-day.

New French Ambassador in Berlin.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Matin* telegraphs:—The customary steps have already been taken regarding the nomination of M. Jules Cambon as Ambassador in Berlin The German Government accepts the appointment with great cordiality. M. Cambon is expected here on Saturday.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

The *Tribuna's* correspondent at Asmara—Naval Lieut. Cappello, Acting Italian Consul at Aden, has returned here from a visito the north coast of Italian Somaliland. He was receiv-ed at Illig by the Mullah, who renewed his profession of fidelity to Italy and received him in the most respectful manner. Lieut. Cappello succeeded in settlingsome differences which had again between the Mullah and the Mijertains.

BY THE WAY.

STATE LUMBER.

The new laws which have just come into force will make more clear, it is to be hoped, the several matters to which they relate. But great lawyers tell us that we want not only men who can construct but men who can destroy—men who have the courage, the industry, and the leisure to demolish the vast accumulation of laws unrepealed by which the Statute Book is burdened. It is not a new plea. More than forty years ago reformers pointed out that old laws do not disappear when new ones are created that, as a fact, nine-tenths of the old Statute law which has been permitted to remain is not law at all ; that there ought to be undertaken a revision which would reduce these obsolete or unenforced laws from forty volumes four or five. It was found that there was still in force enactments hundreds o years old, which, however proper they might be feud ays, and ways, were wholly inappropriate to modern conceptions of public right and liberties.

LEGAL NIGHTMARES.

Some one ought to write a comic history of English laws. Their mere enumeration would be sufficient to guarantee the humour. Lord Chancellor Westbury dug up for inspection some choice examples of enactments still in force, though inoperative. It was still unlawful for butchers and cooks to sell flesh to Jews, for exporters of wool to take anything but silver in return. Iron was not to be exported at all. Shoemakers were not allowed to be tanners or tanners shoemakers. None but named ports might receive specified English goods. Gowns and mauties were to be worn in accordance with dimensions and directions given by Act of Parliament. Eels and herrigs were to be picked in specified manner. Long-bows were to be sold at scheduled figures. Calves were not to be killed at the will of their owners. The foodstuffs for horses were under control; so was the stuffing of beds. Probably many of these laws are still in existance. Others just as curious are.

APPEALS TO HISTORY.

Whatever be the rights and wrongs as to Sunday trading, the law infringed by the man who does sell on a Sunday is a law of Charles II., who seems scarcely the man for dictator in matters of religious observances. It is true, as in Westbury's day, that the habit of "telling slanderous Lyes of the Great Men of the Realm" is not quite extinct, but the penalties are not now the barbarous ones which the law anciently ordained. Still, we go in greater peril than is commonly recognised. There are still living many men and women who will remember the Ecclesiastical Court's ordering a woman to do penance at Walton Church for defaming her neighbour. They did not compel her to walk in a white sheet, but they had the right. And this leads to the startling discovery that the Divorce Court possesses a power quite unsuspected A woman against whom the verdict goes may still be compelled to walk sheeted and carrying a taper to do penance, at St. Paul's, or make admission of guilt in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate.

THE LAW HOUR BY HOUR.

If uncertainty exist in the minds of present-day judges and lawyers not deeply versed in the ancient history of laws, they should be able to realise how difficult was the position in Ireland before the days of the telegraph. The Irish Courts depended, of course, upon the English for their law authorities. Thus it used to be said that the accident of a fair wind of foul might affect the decision of a cause. "Are you Sure, Mr. Plunkett," Lord Manners asked one day, "are you sure that what you have stated is the law?" "It unquestionably was the law half an hour ago, my lord" answered Plunkett. He drew out his watch. "But I see," he added, "that by this time the packet has probably arrived, so I will not be positive, and there the matter ended until the budget from England been scanned.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Probably the man who has just been convicted of scattering poisoned wheat for the purpose of killing birds was unaware that he was committing a crime. Few people know that such a thing, done on their own land, is illegal. You never quite known where the law ha you, or you have the law. A case on he other side was one which Lord Chief Justice Wilmot has caused to be handed down to us. He tried a man at Warwick Assizes for poisoning his guests by means of a drug administered in port wine. The facts as to the poisoning were as clear as daylight; he had administered the drug, and the guests had die from its effects. But the impotent regime proved that the so-called port was not port at all; there was not a drop of it in the barrel. He was definitely charged with having placed the poison in "a hogshead of port wine," and, having disproved that part of the indictment as to the nature of the liquor, he got the whole quashed and gained an acquittal.

DERELICT WEALTH.

Difficult as the problem of our old laws is, we are not any worse off than countries where revolution has violently changed the character of government. Italy has inherited strange problems from the days of her metamorphosis. Half the battles in her courts arise over the decrees and enactments of the transition period of 1859-71. While Garibaldi was Dictator of Sicily and Mordini Pro-Dictator a decree was issued giving six million lire to the Sicilian universities. The decree had the force of law, for both men possessed legislative and executive power. But the money remained unpaid. A quarter of a century later the question came before the Chamber, who voted that the decree had not lost its force. Still nothing happened, and after another twenty years the question was again agitating the public mind. Perhaps in another twenty years the universities may get their six millions.

THE OLD IN NEW.

The new Dogs Act is an imposter. Its closes are not nearly as revolutionary as the papers would have us believe. The idea of taking up a dog which has not its owner's name and address upon its collar is as old as the men who passed the Bill. It may not have been the law of the land, but it certainly has been the law of the cities. Nearly every police station has had its lethal chamber to which Wandering dogs if not claimed within a week, have been committed. The writer has a special reason for knowing the regulations upon the subject. At the last hour of the last day he rescued from impending doom a miserable collie, which had been arrested for wandering abroad without visible means of subsistance. It was just about to be poisoned when half a crown, plus a tip for the would be executioner, redeemed it. Half a crown was the regulation price for a dog's salvation, whether the animal were worth a hundred guineas or less than as many farthings. The aviour took home his protege, and both were happy.

LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

That is a cheap and pleasing way of acquiring a dog. You have saved the creature's life, and love the beast the better for it. The new Act will bring many dogs new masters in like circumstances, so it is as well that the sequel be told. The dog behaved like an angel for his first week-end in the new home, followed at his master's heel as though bred to the manners of the Park, swam a tidal river at the first time of asking, retrieved, and did all manner of pretty things. Then, having shown how nice a dog he could be, he wandered off, and gave himself up to the police. Within an hour of its departure from its kennel the stupid creature was under lock and key at the police station. Of course it must be reclaimed. "Certainly," said the police inspector—"certainly you may have your dog again—provided that you pay the fee of half a crown and produce your licence!" In what manner a man is to get a licence for a dog which he has bought on the Saturday night, and lost on the Monday, the police did not make clear. How the difficulty, especially that of the licence, was overcome it would not in view of the Act against secret commissions. be becoming to tell.

CANDID KANSAS CRITICISM.

A fair-sized audience witnessed the "Count of Monte Cristo" at the Seelye last night Eugene Moore in the title role was good, but some of his support could render good service on a steamboat during foggy weather. The man who played the plan is all right there, but should never attempt stage work.—"Abiene Reflector" (Kansas).

TIMELY WARNINGS.

Beware, O man of greed, beware!
Of salmon would you have your share
Than all the other diners greater,
Corrupter and corrupted, two
Shall lie close hid from public view,
I' secretly you tip the waiter.

Would you have Jehu urge his steed
To catch your train at utmost speed,
You spoil the horse and wrong the master,
And you and Jehu, sons of crime,
Will share the pains of doing time,
If you should tip him to go faster.

Still to her younger brother say—
"In secrecy, dear youth, convey
This letter to my Phyllis from me,
But I withheld, lest with regrets
We seek the home of suff agettes,
The usual half a crown, my Tommy."

Think, Benedict, although I vow
I know—I know exactly how
You'd travel on your day of marriage,
Not marriage sweets, but two years' hard
Await you, if you fee the guard
To keep for just you two a carriage.

M. S.

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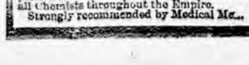

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Mental Exhaustion	Hysteria	Nervous Ailments
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Nervous Debility	Anæmia	Impoverished Blood
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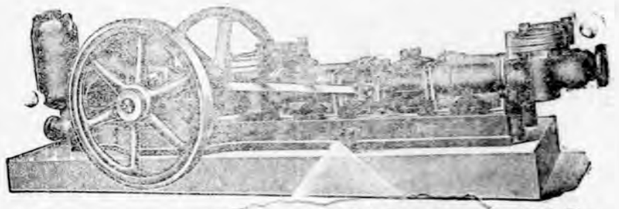

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE progress of science in the past year has not been marked by any outstanding discovery so remarkable as those of the Rontgen rays, of radium, or argon, but it has been steadily persistent. The Nobel prize for Physics has again been awarded to England, in the person of Professor J. Thomson, of Cambridge which is a pleasant acknowledgment of the pre-eminence still held by the country of Newton in this department of science. It is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper article, to recapitulate all the important work that has been done within the past year, but it is instructive to glance at the more important parts of it.

There is nowadays so close an alliance between physics and chemistry that it is hardly possible to dissociate their results without a great deal of cross-division. The most interesting work now being done under this head deals with the problems of radio-activity. We are now at the expiration of the first decade since Becquerel discovered that certain uranium salts emitted mysterious radiations which affected a photographic plate, and in the course of these ten years it is not too much to say that our whole conception of the ultimate constitution of matter has been revolutionised. The past year, whilst yielding no new results of the first order of importance, has seen a steady consolidation of our knowledge on this subject. The discussion which Professor Soddy inaugurated at the British Association's York meeting and the correspondence in the Press in which Lord Kelvin and other eminent men of science carried on that discussion, are worthy of mention as showing the present stage which the new science of radio-activity has reached. In spite of Lord Kelvin's eloquent and not inopportune protest against the prevalent tendency to carry a new hypothesis far beyond the limits warranted by experimental results, the general security of the new basis on which our physical theories of the universe must stand has been demonstrated. We are entitled to regard the electronic theory of matter as a sound working hypothesis supplementing—though not superseding—the older atomic hypothesis on which chemistry has rested for a century, and carrying us a step further towards the ultimate secrets of matter and energy, to two entities—perhaps, as we now dimly see, diverse manifestations of a single prime substance—on which the material universe is based.

This is perhaps the chief scientific achievement of 1906 clearing the ground as it does of much retrograde and time-wasting argument. In matters of detail our knowledge of radio-activity has been advanced by such work as that of Professor Rutherford and other on the radium emanation and the various transformations of radium and its allied elements—admirably summed up in Rutherford's "Radio-Active Transformations" which was published this autumn—or that of Mr. Strutt on the distribution of radium in the earth's crust and its probable relation to the internal heat of the earth. The announcement quite recently made that argon has been discovered in circumstances which make it probable that it is a disintegration product of radio-active elements may add greatly to our knowledge of this still mysterious field.

The practical applications of physical discoveries belong rather to engineering than to science, but we must call attention to the steady advances made in the use and theory of steam-turbines, and to the great schemes for obtaining power from natural sources, such as that for using the Victoria Falls to supply power to the Rand mines, and that for harnessing the Jehlam River to supply power for the manufacture of artificial nitrates for agricultural purposes by the electrical combination of atmospheric nitrogen with lime or limestone. Various new lamps of higher efficiency than carbon filament have also become commercial possibilities, of which the tantalum lamp is the most promising; and Mr. Edison has again discovered the ideal accumulator—which we would sooner see than hear tell of.

Perhaps the most important work of the year in astronomy is the completion of Mr. Cowell's work in improving the tables of lunar motion. This task is the fundamental purpose of Greenwich Observatory since upon its successful completion depends the possibility accurate navigation. Mr. Cowell has made a distinct improvement on the work of the generations of skilled astronomers who have preceded him and made his work possible. Solar physics have been steadily advanced under the auspices of the international association which has undertaken to co-ordinate their study, and much was learnt from observation of the great sun-spots which made their appearance in March and July of the past year. About a dozen new minor planets have been added to the list, which is now getting on for 600. Five new comets and two returning visitors of this nature have been observed—none of them visible to the naked eye; and satisfactory observations have been made of the new stellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune. It is proposed to increase the power of modern telescopes by building a reflector of 100ins. in diameter, which should have twice the lightgathering power of the biggest hitherto made.

Whilst we search the remotest depths of space, we have still much to learn about our earth. The past year has seen some noteworthy increases in our knowledge of this planet. 1906 has been a year of great cosmic disturbances, among which the eruption of Vesuvius in April and the great earthquakes which wrecked San Francisco in that month and Valparaiso in August hold the first place. In spite of the serious loss to mankind which was caused by these catastrophes, there may be some counterbalancing good in the impetus given to seismological study on the lines laid down by the recently-formed International seismological Association. It is a curious fact that the conclusions as to the thickness of the earth's crust which have been reached by seismologists this year correspond very closely with those formed by Mr. Strutt from his already-mentioned work on the distribution of radium through the earth. Both estimate at as about forty five miles. Mr. Strutt suggests that earthquakes and volcanic activity may both be explained by the action of the large quantities of radioactive material which are diffused throughout this crust. A contrary view is maintained in the very interesting "planetesimal" theory of the earth's genesis—an advance upon the unsatisfactory nebular theory—which has been elaborated by two Chicago Professors, Chamberlin and Moulton, and is for the first time clearly expressed in a form suited to general comprehension in the volumes of Messrs. Chamberlin and Salisbury's important treatise on "Geology," which appeared this year.

The bounds of geography have been somewhat extended, and its details verified by some important journeys completed in 1906. First in interest, if not in actual importance, stands the adventurous Polar voyage of Commander Peary, who returned home this autumn with the news that he had broken the Arctic record by penetrating beyond the eighty-seventh parallel of north latitude. Of equal value, at least, was the achievement of the North-West Passage by Captain Amundsen, who succeded in completing the voyage along the northern coast of Canada without having to desert his ship, as McClure had been obliged to do in 1851. An international conference for the purpose of co-ordinating efforts in Polar research was held at Brussels in September, and its recommendations will probably obviate a good deal of over-lapping. The climbing of Ruwenzori and of Mount McKinley in Alaska—the loftiest point of the North American Continent—has been achieved this year, whilst Dr. Sven Hedin's latest journey in Central Asia has added much to our knowledge of those arid regions.

The great fundamental problem of biology—that of the origin of life itself—has scarcely been advanced this year, in spite of the sensational announcements made at times by half-informed students. Mr. Burke's "radiobes," which were at first claimed to be semi-living organisms produced by the action of radium on inanimate material, have proved a disappointment. The experiment of Mr. Douglas Rudge have given us good reason to suppose that the radium had nothing to do with the production of the curious bodies noticed by Mr. Burke, and the "missing link" between the organic and inorganic world still remains to be discovered. It is possible, however, that such experiments as those which Professor Leduc, of Nantes, lately showed before the Paris Chirurgical Society may be the first steps on the path towards this epoch-making discovery of the artificial production of life.

If we cannot as yet create life we can do much to preserve it and the year has recorded several notable advances in the great fight against disease, which has been so fertile in victories since Pasteur set us on the right track. The microbe to which Malta fever is due has been discovered by the Commission sent out for that purpose and its conveyance to man by the medium of the milk of infected goats has been proved with the immediate result of a diminution of about 90 per cent in the number of cases amongst our garrison in the island. The investigation of the causes of sleeping sickness which works such havoc in our central African territories has also been carried far towards success. The action of the tsetse fly as the vehicle of the trypanosome which causes this terrible disease has been definitely established—unfortunately at the cost of one of the investigators, Lieutenant Tullock, who died the death of a scientific martyr. Some steps have been taken towards the discovery of a remedy, and the use of the new drug atoxyl is understood to have already given satisfactory results, Professor Metschnikoff, who delivered some interesting lectures in London in the early part of the year, was able to announce in them that he had at last been able to discover a means of rendering human beings immune against another of the most fearful scourges of mankind, syphilis. The battle against consumption and cancer goes bravely on, though it is still too early to say that either Dr. Beard's trypsin treatment for cancer or Professor Behring's new remedy against tuberculosis has established its efficacy.

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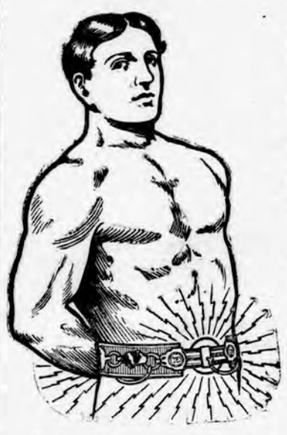

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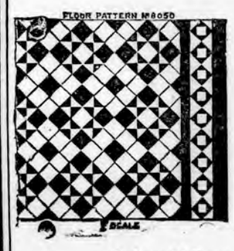

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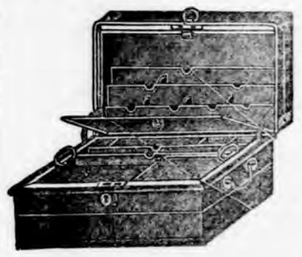

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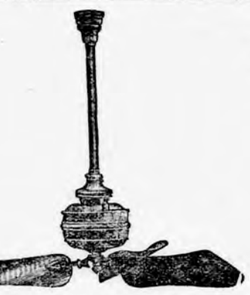

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